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L

Frederick E. Coville







THE  
GENERALA OF FUNGI

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## PREFACE.

The present book is an outgrowth of a translation of the keys in the original eight volumes of Saccardo's "Sylloge Fungorum." This translation was mimeographed and bound for the use of classes in mycology. It immediately proved so convenient and usable that the preparation of a complete guide to the fungi was begun the same year. Many things have occurred during the past two years to delay the completion of the guide until this time. In its present form, the book is based upon Saccardo's great work, though in certain groups other authors have been followed, and in some cases, the discomycetes and lichens, the treatment amounts almost to a revision. The arrangement of the orders and families is different in a large measure, and in the distribution of the lichens is original. No attempt has been made to revise the genera, except where the treatment had lagged behind current practice, as is particularly true of the lichens. In some cases, genera have been included in others, but this is done only for the sake of the beginner, when the descriptions reveal no differences, and is by no means intended as a revision.

Questions of nomenclature have necessarily been left largely to one side, but no hesitation has been felt in making certain corrections. These have dealt mostly with mistaken or neglected transliteration, and with faulty composition. A considerable number of sesquipedalian words have been shortened, and the greater number of hybrid names have been corrected. These corrections have been made in such a way as to retain as much of the original name as possible. Corrections are indicated by the sign † with the original form in parenthesis below. New genera are designated by an asterisk, and are listed with their types on a later page.

The genera described in volumes 9-18 of the "Sylloge" have been included in the proper family keys. Genera placed under "incertae sedis" are excluded as a rule, since it is impossible to locate them definitely. A few genera occur more than once when they show the characters of two families, or when superficial and developmental features indicate different positions. An endeavor has been made to make the keys as consistent as possible, and as simple as is profitable. The mycologist must have a fair equipment of technical terms, as well as a Latin vocabulary, and the sooner these are acquired the better. In many cases, definiteness will seem to be lost by the use of such terms as "typically," "usually," etc., but the beginner must quickly learn that the line between families is rarely clear-cut, but often on the contrary most devious. The tyro must constantly be warned that some species belong as naturally in one family as in another, and must consequently be sought in more than one place. The color of a spore, the position of a perithecium, or the texture of a cup does not always

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conform with a definite term, and the beginner must be governed accordingly.

While the writer is particularly indebted to Saccardo's "Sylloge Fungorum," he is also indebted to Thaxter's "Monograph of the Laboulbeniaceae," and his "Preliminary Diagnoses of New Species of Laboulbeniaceae," II-VI, for the material for the key to this group. The treatment of the Pezizales is largely that of Rehm's "Discomyceten," modified by the inclusion of the lichens. From Engler and Prantl's "Pflanzenfamilien," material has been drawn in the monographs of the bacteria by Migula, of phycomycetes and other groups by Schröter and Lindau, and especially of the lichens by Zahlbruckner. The writer is also under heavy obligation to Dr. Edith Clements, for the preparation of the Glossary, and for much other work of preparation and of publication. His thanks are also due to Professor Raymond J. Pool for assistance in the original mimeograph copies.

FREDERIC EDWARD CLEMENTS.

The University of Minnesota,

June 1, 1909.

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# Key to Orders and Families

I. Filaments one-celled, rarely septate, typically aquatic or endobiotic; propagation by fission or by conidia, the latter usually in sporangia; sex-cells typically present, uniting to form resting-spores	Phycomycetes	1
II. Filaments septate, typically saprophytic or epibiotic; conidia borne on conidiophores; sex-cells usually absent		
1. Spores in a hymenium composed of asci or club-shaped basidia	Ascomycetes	2
a. Spores in asci	Basidiomycetes	5
b. Spores on more or less club-shaped basidia		
2. Conidia on conidiophores of various form, not in asci or on true basidia	Fungi Imperfecti	6
<b>Phycomycetes</b>		
I. True mycelium lacking or rudimentary		
1. Threads simple, globose to filamentous, often motile; propagating by fission or by conidia also		
a. Cells single or in colonies, never forming plasmodium-like masses	Bacteriales	7
(1) Cells filamentous, not spirally twisted	Beggiatoaceae	7
(a) Filaments motile, sheathless	Chlamydobacteriaceae	7
(b) Filaments non-motile, sheathed		
(2) Cells cylindric to globose, spirally twisted when filamentous	Spirillaceae	7
(a) Cells more or less spirally twisted	Bacteriaceae	8
(b) Cells not spirally twisted or curved	Coccaceae	8
x. Cells oblong to cylindric		
y. Cells globose or cuboid		
b. Cells secreting a gelatinous matrix and forming pseudoplasmodia, passing into cysts or spore-masses which are often stalked	Myxobactrales	8
2. Threads absent or slightly developed; propagation by sporangia which produce zoogonids; sex-cells rare	Chytridiaceae	9
II. Mycelium present, typically well-developed and branched; propagation by zoogonids or by non-motile conidia borne in sporangia or on conidiophores; sex-cells usually present		
1. Aerial fungi propagating by conidia	Mucoraceae	12
a. Conidia typically in globose to cylindric sporangia; mostly saprophytes; zygosporous		

- b. Conidia single or in chains on conidiophores
  - (1) Typically parasitic on insects; zygosporous
  - (2) Typically parasitic on leaves and stems; oosporous
- 2. Typically aquatic fungi propagating by zoogonids
  - a. Mycelium mostly well-developed
    - (1) Antheridial tube touching or penetrating oogone
    - (2) Antherids producing antherozoids
  - b. Mycelium more or less scanty, developing wholly or chiefly into sporangia and sex-organs

### Ascomycetes

- I. Asci completely or partly enclosed in a pericarp
  - I. Asci in a peritheciun
    - a. Perithecia one to many on a receptacle; sex organs present; typically on insects
    - b. Perithecia not on a receptacle; sex organs very rare; rarely on insects
      - (1) Mycelium or subicle typically present; ostiole and paraphyses usually absent
        - (a) Subicle white; perithecia usually with appendages; asci one to few, more or less ovoid
        - (b) Subicle dark or black; appendages mostly lacking; asci usually numerous, more or less cylindric
          - x. Perithecia more or less globose
          - y. Perithecia clavate to cylindric, often branched
      - (2) Subicle usually absent; ostiole and paraphyses typically present
        - (a) Perithecia fleshy or waxy, bright colored
        - (b) Perithecia hard, membranous to carbonous, typically brown to black
          - x. Perithecia distinct, not reduced to cavities or locules
            - (x) Perithecia normally globose, single, clustered or in a stroma
              - m. Mycelium not forming a thallus with algae
              - n. Mycelium forming a thallus
            - (y) Perithecia flattened, dimidiate and radiate
            - (z) Perithecia with a broad and compressed or a funnelform ostiole
            - m. Ostiole broad and compressed, cleft; perithecia mostly carbonous
            - n. Ostiole elongate, then expanded and

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funnel form; perithecia mostly coriaceous		
y. Perithecia reduced to locules in a stroma	Coryneliaceae	54
(x) Thallus absent		
m. Stromata mostly carbonous or membranous, not attached by a stipe-like point		
n. Stromata subcarnose, attached by a stipe-like point	Dothideaceae	48
(y) Thallus present	Coccoideaceae	50
2. Ascii in a hysterothecium, i. e., a perithecioid with a cleft-like ostiole, typically oblong to linear, rarely vertical	Mycoporaceae	50
a. Hysterothecium imperfect, dimidiate-scutate, but the ostiole a cleft	Hysteriales	54
b. Hysterothecium more or less elongate and rimose, or rounded and stellately cleft	Hemihysteriaceae	54
(1) Hysterothecium elongate, rimose, rarely vertical		
(a) Thallus absent	Hysteriaceae	55
(b) Thallus present	Graphidaceae	58
(2) Hysterothecium round to linear, ostiole more or less stellate or lobed; thallus present or absent		
3. Ascii in an apothecium	Arthoniae	58
a. Apothecia closed at first, then open, disk-shaped to cup-shaped, rarely elongate	Pezizales	61
(1) Thallus lacking		
(a) Apothecia sunken, then erumpent, usually opening by lobes, rarely by a cleft		
x. Apothecia opening by stellate or irregular lobes or by a cleft		
(x) Apothecia dark, brown or black	Phaciidaeae	61
m. Apothecia mostly carbonous or leathery; hypothecium thin		
n. Apothecia mostly membranous or horny; hypothecium thick	Tryblidiaceae	65
(y) Apothecia white or bright colored, typically waxy	Stictidaceae	62
y. Apothecia usually opening circularly, mostly leathery or horny, brown or black	Dermateaceae	65
(b) Apothecia typically superficial and opening circularly, usually waxy or fleshy but often carbonous, gelatinous or leathery		
x. Ascii disappearing early; spores and paraphyses forming a mazaedium	Caliciaceae	70
y. Ascii persistent; mazaedium lacking		

(x)	Apothecia not branched-stipitate at the tips of branches		
m.	Apothecia gelatinous	Bulgariaceae	66
n.	Apothecia not gelatinous		
(m)	Apothecia usually dark or black, carbonous to leathery, rarely waxy		
(n)	Apothecia usually bright colored, waxy to fleshy	Patellariaceae	68
r.	Apothecia typically waxy, on plant parts		
(r)	Exciple brownish, parenchymatic all over or at the base; mostly sessile	Mollisiaceae	84
(s)	Exciple concolorous, prosenchymatic; mostly stalked	Helotiaceae	86
s.	Apothecia typically fleshy, usually terrestrial, often fimicole		
(r)	Apothecia usually terrestrial, medium to large; asci mostly cylindric, not exserted	Pezizaceae	88
(s)	Apothecia usually fimicole; asci broad, exserted from disk at maturity		
(y)	Apothecia branched-stipitate at the tips of branches	Ascobolaceae	92
(2)	Thallus present	Cordieritaceae	92
(a)	Asci disappearing early; disk with a mazaedium	Caliciaceae	70
(b)	Asci persistent; mazaedium absent		
x.	Thallus cottony, cobwebby or spongy; algae yellow-green	Chrysotrichaceae	72
y.	Thallus more or less distinctly gelatinous; algae blue-green	Collemataceae	72
z.	Thallus firm, layered, neither gelatinous nor cottony		
(x)	Thallus of two sorts: one horizontal, the other erect, i. e., a podetium	Cladoniaceae	78
(y)	Thallus of one sort only, horizontal or erect		
m.	Spores typically 2-celled, with a thickened cross-wall, usually traversed by a narrow canal	Physciaceae	83
n.	Spores without thickened cross-wall and intersecting canal		
(m)	Apothecia sunken, or grown together with the thallus on the whole underside	Peltophoraceae	75
(n)	Apothecia typically superficial when mature, not attached broadly		

r. Apothecia with proper exciple	Lecideaceae	76
s. Apothecia typically with thalline exciple	Parmeliaceae	78
b. Apothecia open from the first, stalked, saddle-shaped, pileate to club-shaped, terrestrial as a rule	Helvellaceae	90
4. Ascii in a closed globoid body or ascoma, containing cavities or veins	Tuberales	94
a. Ascomata epigean	Cyttariaceae	94
(1) Ascomata fleshy with locules at the margin, forming swellings on branches of living trees	Phymatosphaeriaceae	95
(2) Ascomata minute, waxy to subcarbonous, crowded with locules containing a single ascus each	Onygenaceae	96
(3) Ascomata fragile, ascii evanescent, then powdery within; epizoic	Elaphomycetaceae	96
b. Ascomata hypogean	Tuberaceae	96
(1) Ascomata woody, crustose or carbonous, powdery within	Gymnascales	93
(2) Ascomata fleshy or waxy, not powdery but veined or lacunose within	Exascaceae	93
II. Ascii exposed, apothecium lacking	Gymnascaceae	93
1. Spores free in the ascus	Saccharomycetaceae	94
a. Ascii parallel and crowded, usually deforming living plant parts	Uredinales	98
b. Ascii solitary or grouped irregularly, saprophytic or when parasitic scarcely deforming the host	Uredinaceae	98
c. Ascii abnormal, rare; mycelium poorly developed, propagating by budding	Ustilaginaceae	101
2. Spore wall united with ascus wall, or ascii disappearing at maturity	Agaricales	102
a. Spores and ascus united; aecidia and uredinia often present	Tremellaceae	103
b. Ascii disappearing early, leaving a firm or powdery spore-mass	Thelephoraceae	106
	Clavariaceae	105
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<b>Basidiomycetes</b>		
I. Hymenium variously modified, exposed at maturity		
1. Basidia septate crosswise or lengthwise, or furcate; usually gelatinous		
2. Basidia not septate; pileus fleshy, waxy, leathery or woody		
a. Hymenium more or less uniform		
(1) Pileus funnel-form, dimidiate or resupinate		
(2) Pileus club-shaped, coraloid or filiform		
b. Hymenium modified into teeth, pores or gills		
(1) Hymenium of teeth or granules		
(2) Hymenium of pores or tubes		

(3) Hymenium of gills or gill-like veins	Agaricaceae	110
II. Definite hymenium lacking; spore-mass gelatinous or powdery, typically enclosed in a peridium, or elevated at maturity		
1. Gleba more or less gelatinous, enclosed at first in a volva, then raised on the receptacle	Lycoperdales	115
2. Gleba firm or powdery, not gelatinous, enclosed in a peridium	Phallaceae	115
a. Peridium epigean		
(1) Gleba typically powdery or cellular, enclosed in a more or less globose peridium which opens irregularly or by a definite mouth	Lycoperdaceae	116
(2) Gleba in seed-like sporangioles which are borne in a more or less cup-shaped peridium		
b. Peridium hypogean, closed	Nidulariaceae	120
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### Fungi Imperfecti

I. Conidia present		
1. Conidia in globoid, cup-shaped or hysteroid pycnidia	Phomatales	121
a. Pycnidia fleshy or waxy, bright colored	Zythiaceae	128
b. Pycnidia typically membranous to carbonous, dark, brown or black		
(1) Pycnidia more or less globose, rarely cylindric	Phomataceae	121
(2) Pycnidia dimidiate, shield-shaped	Leptostromataceae	130
(3) Pycnidia disciform, cup-shaped or hysteroid	Excipulaceae	133
2. Conidia not in pycnidia		
a. Hyphae short or obsolete, borne on a matrix or stratum	Melanconiales	135
b. Hyphae not on a matrix, typically well-developed, but sometimes short or even lacking	Moniliales	138
(1) Hyphae in more or less loose cottony masses		
(a) Hyphae and conidia clear or bright colored	Moniliaceae	138
(b) Hyphae and conidia both typically dark or one or the other always dark	Dematiaceae	146
(2) Hyphae compactly united to form a globose to cylindric body which is often stalked		
(a) Hyphal body cylindric to capitulate, stalked, i. e., a synnema	Stilbaceae	154
(b) Hyphal body more or less globose, sessile, i. e., a sporodochium	Tuberculariaceae	158
II. Conidia lacking	Sterile Mycelia	164

# Key to the Genera

## Class 1. SCHIZOMYCETES

Typically one-celled fungi, dividing by fission in 1, 2 or 3 planes, sometimes forming true filaments, but then motile or sheathed, and without true branches; resting cells often developed; sexual reproduction lacking.

## Order 1. BACTERIALES

Globose, rod-like or filamentous, single or in colonies, sometimes grouped into a loose mass (zoogloea), but never forming pseudoplasmodia or sporangium-like masses.

### Family 1. BEGGIATOACEAE

MIGULA 40

Filaments simple, free, motile, continuous or septate, sheathless, usually filled with shining or yellowish sulphur granules.

A single genus

*Beggiatoa* 8: 935

### Family 2. CHLAMYDOBACTERIACEAE

MIGULA 35

Filaments simple or false-branched, typically attached, non-motile, septate, with a more or less conspicuous sheath; propagation by ciliate, creeping or non-motile conidia.

#### I. Cells without sulphur granules

##### 1. Filaments simple

a. Fission always in one plane *Nocardia* 8: 927

b. Fission in 3 planes during conidia formation

(1) Filaments marine, sheath very thin

*Phragmidithrix* 8: 935

(2) Filaments fresh-water, sheath distinct

*Crenothrix* 8: 925

2. Filaments false-branched

*Cladothrix* 8: 927

#### II. Cells with sulphur granules

*Thiothrix* 8: 934

### Family 3. SPIRILLACEAE

MIGULA 30

One-celled, more or less spirally twisted, rod-like or short-filamentous, usually motile by means of one to many flagella.

#### I. Cells stiff or rigid

I. Flagella lacking	Spirosoma M. 31
II. Flagella present	
a. Flagellum 1, rarely 2-3, polar	Microspira M. 31
b. Flagella clustered, polar	Spirillum 8: 1006
II. Cells flexible	Spirochaete 8: 1006

#### Family 4. BACTERIACEAE

MIGULA 20

One-celled, cells oblong to cylindric, straight or at least never spirally curved, flagella often present.

I. Flagella lacking	Bacterium 8: 1020
II. Flagella present	
1. Flagella peripheral	Bacillus 8: 943
2. Flagella polar	Pseudomonas M. 29

#### Family 5. COCCACEAE

MIGULA 15

One-celled, cells globose, usually flattened when grouped in rows or masses, flagella usually absent.

I. Flagella lacking	
1. Fission in one plane, cells in rows	Streptococcus 8: 1054
2. Fission in two planes, cells in plates	Micrococcus 8: 1076
3. Fission in three planes, cells in bundles	Sarcina 8: 1044
II. Flagella present	
1. Fission in two planes	Planococcus M. 19
2. Fission in three planes	Planosarcina M. 20

#### Order 2. MYXOBACTRALES

Cells rod-like, motile, fission in one plane; cells secreting a gelatinous base and forming pseudoplasmodia, then passing into cysts, or spore-masses which are often stalked (cystophore).

#### Family 6. MYXOBACTERIACEAE

11: 460, T. 389

Characters of the order.

I. Cells always rod-like, distinct cysts present	
1. Cysts free, usually on a cystophore	Chondromyces 14: 842
2. Cysts one or more in a gelatinous matrix	Myxobacter 14: 844 (Polyangium 7: 47)
II. Cells finally forming rows of globose spores, no definite cysts	
	Myxococcus 14: 843

#### Class 2. CHLOROPHYCEAE

Typically one-celled or filamentous plants, for the most part chlorophyllous but



each order containing at least one fungous family; propagation by fission and zoogonids; sexual reproduction present in most.

### Order 3. PROTOCOCCALES

Typically one-celled algae, usually dividing by fission and producing zoogonids; sexual reproduction often lacking; one fungous family.

#### Family 7. CHYTRIDIACEAE

7:286, SCHROETER 65

Mycelium lacking or in the form of delicate protoplasmic threads, rarely of hyphae, one-celled; sporangiophore lacking or but slightly developed; sporangia producing zoogonids, thin-walled and ripening quickly, or thick-walled and resting for a time (resting sporangia); sexual reproduction present in a few forms, the sex organs scarcely distinguishable.

#### Key to the Subfamilies

I. Resting sporangium asexual, rarely formed by the union of two zoogonids

- I. Mycelium completely lacking
  - a. Sporangia separate, one formed from each fruit-mass  
**Olpidiae**
  - b. Sporangia in sori, formed by division of fruit-mass  
**Synchytriae**
- 2. Mycelium present
  - a. Mycelium of delicate transient strands
    - (1) Mycelium limited to one terminal sporangium  
**Rhizidiae**
    - (2) Mycelium extended, sporangia intercalary and terminal  
**Cladochytriae**
  - b. Mycelium consisting of permanent hyphae  
**Hypochytriae**

II. Sexual resting spores formed by union of two sporangia and passing of contents of one into the other  
**Oochytriae**

III. Sexual spores formed by conjugation  
**Zygochytriae**

#### Subfamily Olpidiae

SCHROETER 67

Mycelium lacking; fruit-mass endobiotic, globose, elliptic, rarely subclavate, undivided, finally forming a simple zoosporangium or resting sporangium, in wh'ch zoospores are formed after a period of rest.

- I. Fruit-body amoeboid before maturity  
**Reessia** 7:304, S. 67
- II. Fruit-body without movement
  - I. Sporangia free in the host-cell
    - a. Membrane delicate, dissolving to free zoospores  
**Sphaerita** 7:314, S. 67
    - b. Membrane firm, with a definite opening
      - (1) Sporangia globose or elliptic
        - (a) Sporangia with 1, rarely 2, openings

- x. Zoospores 1-ciliate; resting sporangium smooth  
Olpidium 7: 310, S. 67
- y. Zoospores 2-ciliate; resting sporangium spiny or warty  
Olpidiopsis 7: 299, S. 69
- (b) Zoosporangia with many openings  
Pleotrachelus 7: 315, S. 69
- (2) Sporangia elongate or clavate  
Ectrogella 7: 315, S. 70
- 2. Wall of sporangium fused with wall of host-cell  
Pleolpidium S. 70

#### Subfamily Synchytriae

SCHROETER 71

Mycelium lacking; fruit-body endobiotic, when mature dividing simultaneously to form zoosporangia grouped in rows or in a sorus; resting sporangia arising directly from the fruit-body or by the division of it.

- I. Zoosporangia arising through direct division of entire plasm of fruit-body, not surrounded by a common membrane
  - 1. Sporangia filling host-cell completely, wall fused with that of host-cell  
Rozella 7: 300, S. 71
  - 2. Sporangia free, aggregated  
Woronina 7: 301, S. 71
- II. Zoosporangia arising through division of the full-grown fruit-body, surrounded by the common membrane of the mother cell
  - 1. Sporangia formed directly from the full-grown fruit-body  
Synchytrium 7: 288, S. 72
  - 2. Sporangia formed from the division of a thin-walled mother-cell which escapes from the fruit body  
Pycnochytrium S. 73

#### Subfamily Rhizidiae

SCHROETER 75

Fruit-body endophytic, epiphytic, or living free between the nutrient media, at base with a slender (in epiphytic forms sometimes scarcely perceptible) often branched mycelium, distinct for each fruit-body and imbedded in the matrix; zoosporangia globose or oblong, simple, often with a sterile swollen cell at base; zoospores globose, 1-ciliate; resting sporangia formed asexually, usually like the zoosporangia.

- I. Zoosporangia breaking out with an irregular or tube-like mouth, like the resting sporangia, which arise at the same place; mycelium delicate
  - 1. Sporangia without basal cell, arising directly from mycelium
    - a. Sporangia endophytic  
Entophyscites 14: 443, S. 75
    - b. Sporangia epiphytic or free
      - (1) Sporangia epiphytic, seated thickly on host-cell  
Rhizopodium 7: 298, S. 76
      - (2) Sporangia free, mycelium only penetrating nutrient medium
        - (a) Zoospores escaping singly  
Rhizoplyctis 14: 445, S. 77
        - (b) Zoospores escaping as a ball  
Nowakowskia 7: 313, S. 77
  - 2. Sporangia with stalk-like or swollen basal cell
    - a. Sporangia with a stalk-like cell
      - (1) Epiphytic; stalk separated by wall from sporangium

- (a) Sporangium straight, rounded above *Pedochytrium* S. 77
- (b) Sporangium curved, pointed above *Harpochytrium* 11: 249, S. 77
- (2) Saprophytic; stalk not separated from sporangium *Obelidium* 7: 299, S. 77
- b. Sporangia with swollen basal cell
  - (1) Sporangium and basal cell endophytic *Diplophlyctis* S. 78
  - (2) Sporangium epiphytic or free
    - (a) Sporangium epiphytic
      - x. Zoospores escaping singly *Phlyctochytrium* S. 78
      - y. Zoospores escaping in a ball *Rhizidiomyces* 7: 316, S. 79
    - (b) Sporangia saprophytic, free *Rhizidium* 7: 296, S. 79
- II. Zoosporangia opening by a lid, epiphytic; resting sporangia endophytic, mycelium tubular or saccate *Chytridium* 7: 304, S. 80

#### Subfamily Cladochytriae

SCHROETER 80

Mycelium diffuse, repeatedly branched, saprophytic, intercellular or intracellular, forming many sporangia, delicate, disappearing by the maturity of the spores; sporangia intercalary or terminal, zoospores 1-ciliate; resting sporangia produced asexually.

- I. Resting sporangia alone present *Physoderma* 7: 317, S. 81
- II. Zoosporangia alone present
  - 1. Endophytic, intracellular *Cladochytrium* 7: 295, S. 81
  - 2. Free, in algal slime
    - a. Sporangia opening by a hole *Amoebochytrium* 7: 315, S. 82
    - b. Sporangia opening by a lid *Nowakowskia* 17: 514, S. 82

#### Subfamily Harpochytriae

SCHROETER 83

Mycelium strongly developed, cylindric, persistent; sporangia alone known, formed asexually.

- I. Mycelium and sporangia in the host-cell *Catenaria* 9: 360, S. 83
- II. Sporangia in part at least free
  - 1. Parasitic
    - a. Mycelium endophytic *Harpochytrium* 11: 249, S. 84
    - b. Mycelium endozoic *Polyyrrhina* 7: 314, S. 84
  - 2. Saprophytic *Tetrahytrium* 7: 295, S. 84

#### Subfamily Oochytriae

SCHROETER 84

Mycelium lacking or variously developed; resting sporangium formed by the union of two young fruit-bodies, in which the plasm of one passes into the other which develops as an oogone; zoosporangia present, spherical to elongate.

- I. Mycelium entirely lacking *Diplophysa* 7: 302, S. 85
- II. Mycelium present

1. Mycelium producing a single fruit-body *Polyphagus* 7: 302, S. 85
2. Mycelium producing several fruit-bodies *Urophlyctis* 7: 303, S. 86

**Subfamily Zygochytriae**

SCHROETER 87

Mycelium one-celled, upright, branched, producing zoospores and zygospores; zoosporangia single on ends of the branches, opening by a lid, zoospores one-ciliate; zygospores produced by the fusion of the end-cells of conjugating tubes, growing into a filament upon germination; intermediate between Chytridiaceae and Mucoraceae.

A single genus

*Zygochytrium* 7: 294, S. 87

**Order 4. SPIROGYRALES**

Typically one-celled or simple filamentous algae, without zoospores; sexual reproduction by the conjugation of similar gametes; two fungous families.

**Family 8. MUCORACEAE**

SCHROETER 119, 7: 182, 9: 335, 11: 239, 14: 432, 16: 383, 17: 494

Saprophytes, rarely parasites, with a well-developed branching mycelium in which cross-walls are absent; propagation by spores (conidia) arising within sporangia, the latter apparently reduced to chains of conidia in one family; reproduction by the union of the end-cells or gametes of conjugating tubes.

**Key to the Subfamilies**

I. Sporangia always present, conidia sometimes present

1. Columella present; zygospore naked or with a few appendages
  - a. Wall of the sporangium homogeneous, not cuticularized, diffluent **Mucorae**
  - b. Wall cuticularized and persistent above, thin and diffluent below **Pilobolae**
2. Columella absent; zygospore enveloped in a dense covering **Mortierellae**

II. Sporangia rarely present, conidia always present

1. Conidia solitary; zygospore arising directly from the gametes
  - a. Sporangia present **Choanophorae**
  - b. Sporangia lacking **Chaetocladiæ**
2. Conidia in chains; zygospore arising from outgrowths of gametes **Syncephalidae**

**Subfamily Mucorae**

7: 184, S. 123

Mycelium similar throughout or consisting of aerial and nutritive parts; sporangia alike or of two sorts, primary and accessory, the former with columella, the latter mostly without one; zygospore naked or with separate appendages arising from the suspensors.

## I. Sporangia similar

1. Sporangiophore simple or branched, but not repeatedly dichotomous
  - a. Suspensors without appendages at maturity
    - (1) Aerial mycelium lacking
      - (a) Sporangia single, terminal *Mucor* 7: 190, S. 124
      - (b) Sporangia clustered, lateral
        - x. Sporangia globose *Circinella* 7: 215, S. 125
        - y. Sporangia long pear-shaped *Pirella* 7: 216, S. 125
    - (2) Aerial mycelium present
      - (a) Aerial mycelium stoloniferous *Rhizopus* 7: 212, S. 125
      - (b) Aerial mycelium with many short thorn-like branches *Spinellus* 7: 205, S. 125
  - b. Suspensors with thorny appendages at maturity
    - (1) Appendages spreading *Phycomyces* 7: 204, S. 126
    - (2) Appendages loosely enclosing the zygospore *Absidia* 7: 214, S. 126
2. Sporangiophore repeatedly dichotomous *Sporodinia* 7: 206, S. 127

## II. Sporangia of two sorts, primary and secondary

1. Primary sporangia with, secondary without columella *Thamnidium* 7: 211, S. 127
2. Both kinds of sporangia with columella *Dicranophora* 11: 240, S. 128

**Subfamily Pilobolae**  
7: 184, S. 123

Mycelium similar throughout; sporangia alike, with columella, sporangial wall cuticularized and persistent above; zygospores naked.

## I. Sporangiophore equal, sporangium not thrown off

*Pilaira* 7: 188, S. 129

## II. Sporangiophore swollen above, sporangium thrown off

*Pilobolus* 7: 184, S. 129

**Subfamily Mortierellae**  
7: 184, S. 130

Sporangia similar, terminal, without columella; conidia single, spherical on short lateral branches of the aerial mycelium; zygospore enclosed in a dense mass of hyphae arising from the suspensors.

## I. Sporangiophores erect, branches attenuate toward tip

*Mortierella* 7: 220, S. 130

## II. Sporangiophores creeping, branches equal

*Herpocladiella* 7: 225, S. 130

**Subfamily Choanophorae**  
9: 339, S. 131

Mycelium parasitic on plant parts; sporangia and conidia both present; conidio-

phores simple or branched, bearing one-celled conidia; sporangiophores simple, sporangia with a small columella.

A single genus

**Choanophora** 9: 339, S. 131

**Subfamily Chaetocladiace**

7: 220, S. 131

Mycelium parasitic on species of *Mucor*; propagation by conidia, sporangia lacking, conidia arising on short side branches; zygosporangium arising directly from the fused gametes.

A single genus

**Chaetocladium** 7: 220, S. 131

**Subfamily Synccephalidae**

7: 225, S. 132

Conidia in chains on short basidia borne on the end of the sporophores; zygosporangia arising as an outgrowth from the tips of the suspensors after conjugation.

I. Sporophores not swollen at tip

**Piptocephalis** 7: 225, S. 132

II. Sporophores swollen into a head at tip

1. Sporophore simple

**Synccephalis** 7: 227, S. 132

2. Sporophore branched

**Syncphalastrum** 7: 232, S. 134

**Family 9. ENTOMOPHTHORACEAE**

SCHROETER 134, 7: 280, 9: 349, 14: 437, 16: 388, 17: 510

Mycelium usually well-developed, tubular or filamentous, mostly parasitic or endozoic, rarely saprophytic, at first one-celled, then septate; propagation by one-celled conidia terminal on one-celled clavate conidiophores; zygosporangia globose.

I. Mycelium endozoic (in insects)

1. Conidia always present

a. Conidiophore simple, zygosporangia unknown, azygosporangia present

(1) Cystidia and holdfasts lacking; azygosporangia lateral

**Empusa** 7: 281, S. 138

(2) Cystidia and holdfasts present; azygosporangia terminal

**Lamia** S. 139

b. Conidiophore repeatedly branched, zygosporangia and azygosporangia present

**Entomophthora** 7: 282, S. 139

2. Azygosporangia alone present

**Tarichium** 7: 284, S. 140

II. Mycelium endophytic or saprophytic

1. Mycelium little developed, intracellular

**Completoria** 7: 286, S. 140

2. Mycelium well-developed, not intracellular

a. Parasitic on fungi

**Conidiobolus** 7: 285, S. 141

b. Saprophytic

**Basidiobolus** 7: 285, S. 141

**Order 5. VAUCHERIALES**

Unicellular, multinucleate, saccate or filamentous algae and fungi; propagation by zoospores or conidia; sexual reproduction in the three fungous families by unlike gametes, produced in antherids and oogones.

## Family 10. SAPROLEGNIACEAE

SCHROETER 93, 7: 264, 9: 345, 11: 244, 14: 450, 16: 395, 17: 519

Mycelium strongly developed, broadly filamentous, more or less branched; propagation by zoosporangia, producing ciliate, rarely non-motile, zoospores; sexual reproduction by antherids and oogones, their contents fusing by means of a connecting tube.

## Key to the Subfamilies

- I. Vegetative mycelium broad, tubular, aquatic; zoosporangia cylindric, of the same width as the mycelium
  - 1. Filaments uniform, not constricted **Saprolegniae**
  - 2. Filaments constricted regularly **Leptomitae**
- II. Vegetative mycelium thin, mostly saprophytic on plant tissues; zoosporangia several times broader than the filaments **Pythiae**

## Subfamily Saprolegniiae

SCHROETER 96

Nutritive mycelium sunken in the substratum, finely branched, water mycelium tubular, repeatedly branched, cylindric; zoosporangia narrowly cylindric; oogones mostly terminal, globose, 1- to many-spored, antheridia clavate, the tube penetrating the oogone.

- I. Zoospores escaping before germination
  - 1. Zoosporangia cylindric-clavate, zoospores several-rowed
    - a. Zoospores escaping together through a terminal pore
      - (1) Zoospores scattering upon escape
        - (a) Zoosporangia ovate **Pythiopsis** S. 97
        - (b) Zoosporangia cylindric **Saprolegnia** 7: 268, S. 97
      - (2) Zoospores remaining massed about the pore **Achlya** 7: 274, S. 99
    - b. Zoospores not escaping through a common opening
      - (1) Each zoospore escaping singly through its own lateral pore **Dictyuchus** 7: 273, S. 99
      - (2) Zoospores freed by the falling apart of the whole sporangium **Thraustotheca** S. 100
  - 2. Zoosporangia linear, zoospores 1-rowed
    - a. Zoospores scattering upon escape **Leptolegnia** S. 100
    - b. Zoospores remaining in a ball at the pore **Aphanomyces** 7: 276, S. 100
- II. Zoospores germinating in the sporangium **Aplanes** S. 101

## Subfamily Leptomitae

SCHROETER 101

Filaments thin, branched, divided by regular constrictions; zoosporangia cylindric, pear-shaped or elliptic; oogones 1-spored.

- I. Branches similar to the main stem

1. Zoospores escaping singly from the pore *Leptomitus* 7: 265, S. 101
2. Zoospores remaining in a hollow ball about the pore before swimming *Apodachlya* S. 102

II. Branches different from the main stem

1. Branches whorled *Naegeliella* S. 163
2. Branches repeatedly umbellate-ramose *Araeospora* 14: 454
3. Branches springing from the swollen tip of the main stem *Rhipidium* 7: 268, S. 103

#### Subfamily Pythiae

SCHROETER 104

Vegetative mycelium very narrow, uniform, much-branched; sporangiophores not distinct from mycelium; zoosporangium filamentous, cylindric, ellipsoid or globose, contents escaping in a globose vesicle in which the zoospores arise, zoospores 2-ciliate; oogones globose, terminal, rarely intercalary, 1-spored.

- I. Zoosporangia filamentous *Nematosporangium* S. 104
- II. Zoosporangia globose or lemon-shaped *Pythium* 7: 270, S. 104

#### Family 11. ANCYLISTACEAE

SCHROETER 89, 7: 278, 9: 348, 14: 450, 16: 395, 17: 516

Mycelium mostly poorly developed and scarcely distinct from the fruit-body, the latter tubular, when mature divided into vegetative cells, sporangia or oogones and antherids; entire contents of antherid passing into oogone, oospore lying free; sporangia always producing zoospores.

#### Key to the Subfamilies

- I. Filament or fruit-body producing wholly sporangia or sex cells, mycelium entirely lacking *Lagenidiae*
- II. Filament producing vegetative cells also, the latter germinating to form threads *Ancylistae*

#### Subfamily Lagenidiae

Fruit-body filamentous, tubular, simple or branched, dividing into cells which develop into sporangia or sex cells; antherids on the same or on different fruit bodies; sporangia and oospores always giving rise to zoospores.

- I. In fresh-water algae, rarely in animals
  1. Filament simple
    - a. Zoospores escaping singly from the sporangium *Achlyogeton* 7: 277, S. 89
    - b. Sporangial plasm poured out into a vesicle in which the zoospores are formed *Myzocytium* 7: 279, S. 90
  2. Filament with short side-branches *Lagenidium* 7: 278, S. 90
- II. In the root-hairs of plants *Rhizomyxa* 7: 278, S. 91

#### Subfamily Ancylistae

Fruit-body tubular, mycelium-like, unbranched or with few short side-branches, when mature dividing into a number of chain-like cells, which develop into vegetative

cells, sporangia or sex cells; sporangia producing zoospores; vegetative cells producing a long tube, which penetrates new host-cells; oospores globose or elliptic.

I. Sporangia lacking, vegetative and sex cells alone formed

*Ancylistes* 7: 280, S. 92

II. Sporangia also present

*Resticularia* 9: 348, S. 92

### Family 12. PERONOSPORACEAE

SCHROETER 110, 7: 233, 9: 340, 11: 242, 14: 457, 16: 396, 17: 519

Mycelium abundant, filamentous, much branched, one-celled, endophytic; propagation by conidia borne on the ends of conidiophores, conidia producing zoospores or a germinating tube; sexual reproduction by means of endophytic antherids and oogones, borne on the ends of lateral branches; oospores single, globose, producing zoospores or a germinating tube.

#### Key to the Subfamilies

I. Conidia in chains, conidiophores club-shaped

*Albuginae*

II. Conidia single, conidiophores branched

*Peronosporae*

#### Subfamily Albuginae

Mycelium intercellular, haustoria globose; conidiophores densely grouped into a conidial layer beneath the epidermis; conidia globose, ellipsoid or subcylindric, in chains on the ends of the conidiophores, usually producing zoospores, rarely a germinating tube; oospores globose, producing zoospores.

A single genus

*Albugo* 7: 233, S. 110

#### Subfamily Peronosporae

Mycelium intercellular, rarely intracellular, haustoria of various form; conidiophores thread-like, above the epidermis, branched, without cross-walls; conidia single on the tips of the branchlets, producing zoospores or a germinating tube; oospores globose, with a well-developed outer wall, germinating by means of a tube.

I. Conidiophores slender, with long and slender branches

1. Conidiophore growing after the formation of the first conidia, producing new joints

*Phytophthora* 7: 237, S. 113

2. Conidiophore not growing and making new extensions

a. Conidia papillate at the tip

(1) Conidia on stalks arising from irregular disks

*Bremia* 7: 243, S. 116

(2) Conidia on stalks arising directly from the unchanged ends of the conidiophores

*Plasmopara* 7: 239

b. Conidia not papillate at the tip

*Peronospora* 7: 244, S. 117

II. Conidiophores stout, swollen at the tip, or with short thick branches

1. Conidiophore simple up to the enlarged tip, which bears the conidia on slender stalks

*Basidiophora* S. 114

2. Conidiophore with short thick branches bearing the conidia on flask-like stalks

*Sclerospora* 7: 238, S. 114

## Order 6. CONFERVALES

Typically multicellular filamentous algae, propagating by zoospores, and reproducing by the union of isogametes, or by heterogametes borne in antherids and oogones; one fungous family.

### Family 13. MONOLEPHARIDACEAE

SCHROETER 106, 7: 277, 14: 452, 16: 394

Mycelium filamentous, one-celled or septate, producing zoospores and sex cells; zoospores 1-ciliate arising in terminal sporangia; antherids cylindric producing ciliate antherozoids; oogones globose, terminal, opening by a pore, 1-spored.

### I. Zoospores I-ciliate

1. Mycelial threads equal throughout *Monoblepharis* 7: 277, S. 107  
 2. Mycelial threads constricted, necklace-like *Gonapodya* 14: 452, S. 107

## II. Zoospores two or more ciliate

1. Zoospores 2-ciliate Diblepharis 16: 395  
 2. Zoospores many-ciliate Myrioblepharis 14: 455

#### Class 4. ASCOMYCETES

Fungi usually destitute of a conspicuous mycelium, reproducing by means of a spore-fruit containing asci (perithecium or apothecium), the spore-fruit occasionally reduced to a group of naked asci.

## Order 7. LABOULBENIALES

THAXTER 197, LINDAU 491

#### Family 14. LABOULBENIACEAE

8: 909, 9: 1130, 11: 446, 14: 725, 16: 674, 17: 915

Receptacle consisting of two to many cells in a row, or parenchyma-like, regularly producing from the cells one or more appendages bearing antherids as a rule; antherozoids normally endogenous, borne within flask-like, simple or compound antherids, rarely produced like conidia, i. e., naked or exogenous: perithecia one to many, stalked or sessile, terminal or lateral on the receptacle, resulting from fertilization by means of a trichogyne; asci seriate, mostly 4-spored, spores usually 2-celled.

#### I. Antherozoids endogenous, i. e., in closed antherids

1. Antheridial cells forming a compound antherid  
 a. Dioecious  
 (1) Perithecia and appendages in pairs to the right and left  
*Dimorphomyces* T. 264, L. 497  
 (2) Perithecia and appendages in a row  
*Dimeromyces* T. 267, L. 497  
 b. Monoecious  
 (1) Antherids arising on an appendage  
 (a) Antherids lateral  
 x. On a subbasal cell of the appendage

**Cantharomyces** T. 271, L. 497

- y. On short opposite branchlets of the appendage  
*Stichomyces* T. 4: 37
- (b) Antherids terminal
- x. Antherid with a short spine at the tip  
*Haplomyces* T. 269, L. 497
- y. Antherid without a spine but with a neck-like canal cell
  - (x) Ascogenic cells at least 36 *Polyascomyces* T. 2: 414
  - (y) Ascogenic cells few
    - m. Stalk of antherid a single cell
    - (m) Antheridial cells obliquely in vertical rows
    - r. Subbasal cell of receptacle with a sterile appendage  
*Eumonoecomyces* T. 4: 21
    - s. Subbasal cell of receptacle without sterile appendage  
*Eucantharomyces* T. 273, L. 497
    - (n) Antherid parenchyma-like, many-celled
    - r. Antheridial cells with three marginal cells  
*Euhaplomyces* T. 4: 25
    - s. Antherial cells without marginal cells  
*Camptomyces* T. 274, L. 498
    - (o) Antherid of several superposed cells bearing single simple antherids directly
    - r. Simple antherids two *Acallomyces* T. 5: 23
    - s. Simple antherids several  
*Acompsomyces* T. 4: 37
    - n. Stalk of two cells placed side by side  
*Monoecomyces* T. 2: 412, 4: 23
- (2) Antherids arising on the receptacle
  - (a) Perithecia free
    - x. Receptacle of a single row of several to many superposed cells  
*Enarthromyces* T. 276, L. 498
    - y. Receptacle of one or two superposed cells followed by two or three oblique or transverse rows
      - (x) Receptacle with one basal cell
        - m. Basal cell followed by two tiers of cells  
*Limnaeomyces* T. 2: 428
        - n. Basal cell followed by three symmetrical series  
*Dichomyces* T. 282, L. 499
        - (y) Receptacle with two superposed basal cells  
*Peyritschella* T. 278, L. 499
      - (b) Perithecia grown together with distal portion of receptacle
        - x. Base of receptacle of two superposed cells  
*Chitonomyces* T. 285, L. 499
        - y. Base of three superposed cells *Hydraeomyces* T. 293, L. 500
    - 2. Antheridial cells distinct, discharging independently
      - a. Dioecious
        - (1) Peritheciun borne by the basal or subbasal cell of receptacle
          - (a) Peritheciun on the single basal cell, spores continuous  
*Amorphomyces* T. 295, L. 501

- (b) Perithecium lateral on the subbasal cell, spores obliquely 1-septate  
*Dioecomyces* T. 4: 33
  - (2) Two-celled normal receptacle producing secondary receptacles on which the perithecia are borne  
*Herpomyces* T. 5: 11
- b. Monoecious
  - (1) Antherids in definite series on the appendages
    - (a) Arising directly from cells of the appendages
      - x. Appendage one
        - (x) Antherids in 4 vertical series  
*Helminthophana* T. 297, L. 501
        - (y) Antherids in a single vertical series  
*Stigmatomyces* T. 298, L. 501
      - y. Appendages numerous, antherids in 3 vertical series  
*Idiomyces* T. 302, L. 501
    - (b) Borne on branches of the appendages
      - x. Appendage one
        - (x) Appendage with sterile terminal branchlets, antherids in short series near its base  
*Rhadinomyces* T. 305, L. 501
        - (y) Appendage with fertile terminal branchlets bearing antherids laterally  
*Eucorethromyces* T. 2: 433
      - y. Appendages forming a tuft, antherids on lateral branchlets  
*Corethromyces* T. 303, L. 501
  - (2) Antherids not in definite series on the appendages
    - (a) Receptacle 2-celled
      - x. Basal cell with rhizoids
        - (x) A single receptacle from each rhizoid base  
*Rhizomyces* T. 307, L. 502
        - (y) Several receptacles from a common rhizoid base  
*Moschomyces* T. 368, L. 504
      - y. Basal cell not from a rhizoid
        - (x) Appendage single
          - m. Receptacle of 2 superposed cells
            - (m) Basal cell spheric, penetrating by a long filament  
*Ceraiomyces* T. 3: 410
            - (n) Basal cell elongate  
*Sphaleromyces* T. 365, L. 504
          - n. Receptacle of a series of superposed cells  
*Ectinomyces* T. 5: 26
        - (y) Appendages several to many
          - m. Appendages and perithecium in a whorl  
*Compsomyces* T. 366, L. 504
          - n. Appendages in a row  
*Clematomyces* T. 2: 439
      - (b) Receptacle more than 2-celled
        - x. Receptacle of seriate, regularly superposed cells
          - (x) Plant bilaterally symmetrical  
*Diplomyces* T. 357, L. 503
          - (y) Plant asymmetrical
            - m. Receptacle of two contiguous and united rows
              - (m) A single basal cell  
*Rhachomyces* T. 358, L. 504

- (n) Basal and subbasal cell present
  - n. Receptacle of a single row *Chaetomyces* T. 364, L. 504
  - y. Receptacle more or less parenchyma-like, at most only part of the cells superposed in series
    - (x) Appendages all on one side *Laboulbenia* T. 308, L. 502
    - (y) Appendages on two sides *Rickia* 16: 689
    - (z) Appendages completely surrounding the peritheciun
      - Teratomyces* T. 354 L. 502
- II. Antherozoids exogenous, i. e., produced terminally or laterally on the appendages as naked cells
  - 1. Receptacle large, very many-celled, parenchyma-like
    - a. Perithecium with six wall cells in each row
      - (1) Base of trichogyne persistent as a one-celled appendage
        - Caenomyces* T. 4: 44
      - (2) Base of trichogyne not persistent as an appendage
        - Zodiomyces* T. 371, L. 504
    - b. Perithecium with 9-10 wall cells in each row
      - Euzodiomyces* T. 2: 449
  - 2. Receptacle of a series of superposed cells
    - a. Appendage single
      - Ceratomyces* T. 372, L. 505
    - b. Appendages several
      - Coreomyces* T. 5: 56

The genus *Misgomyces* T. 2:443 has not been included in the key owing to the fact that its antherids are unknown; it is very closely related, apparently, to *Laboulbenia*.

### Order 8. SPHAERIALES

Mycelium sometimes superficial and abundant, often forming a thallus with algae, but usually scanty and imbedded in the matrix, the threads branched and septate; propagation by means of conidia borne on branches of the mycelium, or by means of pycnidia; reproduction resulting in a globose, flask-shaped or flattened perithecium, with a round mouth or ostiole except in the simpler forms, in which appendages are also often found; asci usually 8-spored and with paraphyses; spores hyaline, yellowish or brown, one to many-celled.

#### Family 15. ERYSIBACEAE

I: 1, 9: 364, II: 253, 14: 404, 17: 526

Mycelium white, cobwebby, superficial, penetrating the epiderm by means of haustoria; propagation by chains of conidia cut off from upright simple branches; perithecium without mouth, membranous, regularly with simple or modified appendages, often imbedded in the mycelium; ascus one to several, globose to ovoid, 2-8-spored, without paraphyses; spores usually 1-celled, hyaline.

#### Hyalosporae

Spores 1-celled, hyaline

- I. Perithecium with one ascus
  - 1. Appendages simple
    - Sphaerotheca* 1: 3
  - 2. Appendages dichotomously branched
    - Podosphaera* 1: 2

## II. Perithecium with several asci

## 1. Appendages present

a. Appendages simple, thread-like *Erysibe* 1: 15

b. Appendages branched or otherwise modified

(1) Appendages dichotomously branched

*Microsphaera* 1: 10

(2) Appendages modified but not branched

(a) Appendages stiff and bristle-like

x. Appendages numerous, not swollen at base

*Pleochaete* 1: 9

y. Appendages few, swollen at base

*Phyllactinia* 1: 5(b) Appendages coiled at tip *Uncinula* 1: 6

2. Appendages absent; perithecium surrounded by the mycelium

*Erysibella* 1: 23**Dictyosporae**

Spores usually hyaline, muriform

A single genus

*Saccardia* 1: 24**Family 16. PERISPORIACEAE**

1: 24, 9: 371, 11: 253, 14: 462, 16: 398, 17: 524

Mycelium superficial, dark, filamentous, sometimes lacking, rarely forming a firm stroma; conidia or pycnidia rarely present; perithecium without a mouth, or opening irregularly, usually globose, membranous or coriaceous, rarely carbonous, appendages usually lacking; asci mostly numerous, clustered, more or less cylindric, mostly 8-spored, paraphyses regularly lacking; spores various.

**Hyalosporae**

Spores 1-celled, hyaline or yellowish

1. Perithecia bright-colored, yellow or reddish, rarely white

## 1. Asci 8-spored

a. Perithecia with setae, or hairs

(1) With long rigid setae *Chaetothecae* 11: 254

(2) With many hairs, immersed in a dense subicle

*Cryptothecium* 14: 465

## b. Perithecia glabrous

(1) Spores with an unequal samariform appendage

*Samarospora* 11: 254

(2) Spores not appendaged

(a) Spores verrucose *Anixiopsis* 14: 464

(b) Spores smooth

x. Conidiophores branched

*Allescheria* 14: 464

y. Conidiophores simple, swollen at tip

*Eurotium* 1: 25

(Kickxella 9: 372)

*Pisomyxa* 1: 29

## 2. Asci many-spored

II. Perithecia dark or black, spores hyaline

## 1. Asci 2-8-spored

a. Ascus single	Cystotheca 16: 407
b. Ascii several or many	
(1) Perithecia numerous in setose stroma-like cups	Lasiobotrys 1: 29
(2) Perithecia not in cups	
(a) Perithecia globose	Meliolopsis 1: 68
(b) Perithecia applanate	Asterula 1: 47
2. Ascii many-spored	
a. Ascii many	Apiosporium 1: 30
b. Ascus single	Monascus 9: 373
III. Perithecia brown, then black, spores yellow	Anixia 1:34

### Phaeosporae

Spores 1-celled, dark

I. Ascii capitate on tips of branched hyphae	Cephalothecae 1: 36
II. Ascii sessile or on simple stalks	
1. Perithecia with appendages	
a. Spores globose, conglobate	
(1) Appendages closely spiral, convolute	Pleurascus 16: 1123
(2) Appendages flexuose-tortuous	Arachnomyces 17: 532
b. Spores ellipsoid	
(1) Appendages several times branched	Ascotricha 1: 37
(2) Appendages circinate at apex	Magnusia 1: 38
2. Perithecia without appendages	
a. Perithecia hairy or setose	Chaetomidium 1: 39
b. Perithecia glabrous	
(1) Perithecia innate upon a radiate subicle	
(2) Perithecia not on a radiate subicle	Asteronia 1: 47
(a) Spores at first conglobate	Laaseomyces 16: 405
(b) Spores free from the first	
x. Growing on lichen thalli	Orbicula 1: 38
y. Growing on roots	Thielavia 1: 39

### Hyalodidymae

Spores 2-celled, (1-septate), hyaline

I. Ascii 8-spored	
1. Cells of spore separating easily	Neorehmia 17: 536
2. Cells of spore not separating	
a. Perithecia on a radiate subicle	Asterella 1: 42
b. Perithecia on a uniform subicle	Dimerosporium 1: 51
II. Ascii many-spored	Pampolysporium 16: 411

### Phaeodidymae

Spores 1-septate, dark when mature, rarely yellowish

I. Perithecia on a subicle	
1. Subicle radiate: perithecia lenticular	Asterina 1: 39
2. Subicle uniform, dematioid-like; perithecia globose	

a. Perithecia without basal setae  
 (1) Ascii several or many Dimerium 1: 51, 17: 537  
 (2) Ascus one, rarely two Balladyna 16: 411

b. Perithecia with basal setae Kusanobotrys 17: 881

II. Perithecia not seated on a subicle

1. Perithecia gelatinous when wet, honey-yellow Englerula 17: 529
2. Perithecia membranous or carbonous, usually dark
  - a. Spores apiculate-appendaged, very large Zopfia 1: 54
  - b. Spores not appendaged, small or medium
    - (1) Spores smooth Richonia 9: 379
    - (b) Spores subtrapeziform, small Argynna 14: 470
    - (c) Spores elliptic, medium Parodiella 1: 717, 9: 409
  - (2) Spores spiny or roughened
    - (a) Perithecium irregularly dehiscent; asci not long-stalked Marchaliella 11: 257
    - (b) Perithecia regularly areolate-dehiscent; asci long-stalked Testudina 9: 378

#### Hyalophragmiae

Spores with 2 or more cross walls, hyaline

I. Perithecia on a radiate subicle Asteridium 1: 49

II. Perithecia on a uniform subicle

1. Subicle effuse, dematioid-like; perithecium closed Zukalia 9: 431
2. Subicle fibrous, subcrustose; perithecium perforate Perisporiopsis 17: 544

#### Phaeophragmiae

Spores 2-several-septate, dark

I. Perithecia on a radiate subicle Meliola 1: 60  
 (Limacinia 14: 474)

II. Subicle uniform or absent

1. Spores separating at the joints
  - a. Paraphyses lacking Perisporium 1: 55
  - b. Paraphyses present Schenckia 11: 268
2. Spores not separating Perisporina 17: 545

#### Hyalodictyae

Spores muriform, hyaline

I. Perithecia on a subicle, closed Zukaliopsis 17: 554

#### Phaeodictyae

Spores muriform, dark

I. Perithecia globose

1. Spores with an appendage at each end Ceratocarpia 14: 474
2. Spores without appendages

a. Subcicle radiate	Pleomeliola 1: 70, 17: 554
b. Subcicle lacking	Cleistothecia 11: 270
II. Perithecia applanate	Cookella 1: 71

## **Scolecosporae**

Spores filiform, septate or continuous, hyaline or subhyaline

I. Peritheciun opening by a small pore	Saccardomyces 17: 530
II. Peritheciun without a pore	
1. Subicle radiate, paraphyses present	Ophiomeliola 16: 416
2. Subicle uniform, paraphyses absent	Hyaloderma 9: 437

### Family 17. CAPNODIACEAE

I:73, 9:438, 11:270, 14:476, 17:555

Perithecia vertically elongate, clavate or cylindric, obtuse or acute, simple or branched, usually lacinate-dehiscent at the apex, on a thick black mycelium, which is rarely absent.

I. Subcicle crustose	
1. Spores 1-celled, globose	Capnodiella 1: 74
2. Spores 3-4-septate, dark	Capnodaria 1: 74
3. Spores muriform, dark	Capnodium 1: 73, 80
II. Subcicle very thick, spongy	Scorias 1: 83
III. Subcicle sparse or lacking	
1. Spores 1-celled, hyaline	Capnodiopsis 17: 555
2. Spores 2-celled, hyaline; perithecium gelatinous	Seuratia 17: 558

### Family 18. SPHAERIACEAE

1:88, 2:1, 9:4, 11:271, 14:478, 16:417, 17:560

Mycelium scanty and immersed, or often producing a stroma, rarely a subcicle; perithecia typically globoid, often drawn out into a beak, membranous, coriaceous, or carbonous, brown or black, dehiscing by a round pore or ostiole, single, cespitose or composite in a stroma; in the latter case each perithecium is distinct, not merely a locule in the stroma; asci usually numerous, elongate, usually paraphysate; spores various.

## Allantosporae

Spores 1-celled, obtuse, curved-oblong, hyaline or olivascent

I. Perithecia sparse or cespitose

1. Ostiole central, very short

a. Ascii 8-spored

(1) Perithecia covered

(a) Perithecia minute, glabrous *Massalongiella* 1: 89

(b) Perithecia largish, strigose-pilose *Enchnoa* 1: 89

(2) Perithecia subsuperficial

(a) Perithecia globose, never collapsing *Bizzozera* A: 24, 9: 445

- (b) Perithecia collapsing, becoming cup-shaped
  - x. Perithecia gregarious *Coelosphaeria* 1: 91
  - y. Perithecia cespitose *Nitschkea* 11: 272
- b. Ascii many-spored *Fraccchiaea* 1: 93
- 2. Ostiole central, papillate *Neoarcangelia* 16: 419
- 3. Ostiole lateral, conic *Pleurostoma* 1: 95

II. Perithecia composite, typically in a stroma

- 1. True stroma lacking; perithecia heaped together between bark and wood
  - a. Ascii 8-spored; ostiole short or long *Calosphaeria* 1: 95 (16: 419, 421)
  - b. Ascii many-spored; ostiole very short *Coronophora* 1: 103
- 2. True stroma present; perithecia immersed in bark or wood
  - a. Stroma formed by the changed matrix
    - (1) Stroma valsous, i. e., perithecia in a circle
      - (a) Ascii 4-8-spored
        - x. Perithecia usually 4, never more than 6, in each stroma *Quaternaria* 1: 106
        - y. Perithecia many, 8-30, in most stromata at least
          - (x) Perithecia circinate or monostichous, ostiole entire; asci subsessile. *Valsa* 1: 108
          - (y) Perithecia monostichous or polystichous, ostiole not entire; asci stipitate *Eutypella* 1: 145, 17: 569
      - (b) Ascii many-spored *Valsella* 1: 158
    - (2) Stroma eutypeous, i. e., broadly and indefinitely effuse
      - (a) Ascii 8-spored
        - x. Stroma conspicuous, cortical or woody *Eutypa* 1: 162, 17: 569
        - y. Stroma more or less obsolete
          - (x) Stroma woody; ostiole largish; spores subfuscous *Endoxyla* 1: 181
          - (y) Stroma cortical; ostiole small; spores subhyaline *Cryptosphaeria* 1: 182
      - (b) Ascii many-spored
        - x. Stroma manifest; cortical or woody *Cryptovalsa* 1: 187
        - y. Stroma obsolete, cortical *Cryptosphaerella* 1: 186
    - b. Stroma different from the substance of the matrix
      - (1) Ascii 8-spored; stroma effuse or disciform *Diatriype* 1: 191, 9: 480
      - (2) Ascii many-spored; stroma verruciform *Diatrypella* 1: 200

#### Hyalosporae

1: 407, A 58, 9: 577, 11: 289, 14: 515, 16: 452, 17: 573

Spores 1-celled, hyaline or nearly hyaline, ovoid, oblong or fusoid, rarely irregular or stellate, not allantoid.

I. Perithecia single or separate

- 1. Perithecia beaked or with a stellate ostiole
  - a. Perithecia subcarbonous

(1) Spores normal, i. e., not modified

- (a) Perithecia superficial, glabrous or dark hairy *Ceratostomella* 1: 408
- (b) Perithecia innate-erumpent, yellow-hairy *Camptosphaeria* 1: 413

(2) Spores with a ring-like appendage *Rostrella* 17: 609

b. Perithecia submembranous, usually phylogenous

- (1) Ostiole black, not stellate *Gnomoniella* 1: 413
- (2) Ostiole white, stellate with black wartlike appendages *Rinia* 17: 591

2. Perithecia not beaked

- a. Perithecia covered
- (1) Asci 1-2- or 4-8-spored

  - (a) Paraphyses present *Physalospora* 1: 433  
(incl. *Stigmatula* 1: 543)
  - (b) Paraphyses lacking
  - x. Spores long-caudate
  - (x) Spores caudate at one end only *Urcspora* 1: 448
  - (y) Spores caudate at both ends *Urosporella* 14: 523
  - y. Spores not caudate
  - (x) Asci 1-2-spored

    - m. Perithecia perforate *†Diplosporis* 11: 292  
(*Geminispora*)
    - n. Perithecia closed, then splitting irregularly at apex *Spolverinia* 17: 577
    - (y) Asci 4-8-spored
    - m. Perithecia lenticular, perforate *Laestadia* 1: 420
    - n. Perithecia globose, papillate *Phomatospora* 1: 432

  - (2) Asci many-spored

    - (a) Perithecia glabrous *Ditopella* 1: 450
    - (b) Perithecia strigose-pilose *Polytrichia* 1: 451

  - b. Perithecia superficial
  - (1) Perithecia smooth, i. e., glabrous

    - (a) Spores stellate *Inzengaea* 9: 610
    - (b) Spores not stellate
    - x. Perithecia on a dark crustose subicle *Pilgeriella* 16: 464
    - y. Perithecia not on a subicle
    - (x) Perithecia surrounded by dark hyphae at base *Guignardiella* 16: 465
    - (y) Perithecia without dark hyphae at base *Wallrothiella* 1: 455  
(incl. *Zignoina* 2: 219)

  - (2) Perithecia hairy

    - (a) Asci 8-spored *Trichosphaeria* 1: 452
    - (b) Asci 16-spored *Trichosphaerella* 9: 604

## II. Perithecia upon or within a stroma or subicle

1. Perithecia beaked *Glomerella* 16: 452, 17: 573
2. Perithecia not beaked
  - a. Perithecia immersed in a subicle *Scortechinia* A 68, 9: 604
  - b. Perithecia in or upon a stroma
    - (1) Stroma radiate, phyllogenous *Trabutia* 1: 449
    - (2) Stroma not radiate, usually caulicole
      - (a) Necks of perithecia wanting, stroma disk-like
 *Botryosphaeria* 1: 456  
(incl. *Gibellia* A 406, 9: 608 and  
*Coutinia* 17: 589)
      - (b) Necks of perithecia present, stroma valviform
 *Cryptosporrella* 1: 466  
(incl. *Diaporthopsis* 9: 610)

*Phaeosporae*

1: 214, 9: 481, 11: 278, 14: 489, 16: 427, 17: 593

Spores 1-celled, colored, usually yellowish or brown, ovoid, oblong or fusoid

## I. Perithecia separate, at least without a stroma

1. Covered, often erumpent
  - a. Asci 1-spored *Haplosporium* A 40, 9: 495
  - b. Asci 4-8-spored
    - (1) Perithecia covered by the blackened adhering epiderm *Anthostomella* 1: 278
    - (2) Perithecia erumpent with a stellate volva *Astrocytis* 1: 293
  - c. Asci many-spored
    - (1) Spores smooth *Müllerella* A 40, 9: 495
    - (2) Spores verrucose *Mesnieria* 16: 440
2. Superficial or subsuperficial
  - a. Perithecia long-beaked
    - (1) Spores lunulate; fimicole *Micrascus* A 37, 9: 483
    - (2) Spores globose to elliptic; not fimicole *Ceratostoma* 1: 215
  - b. Perithecia not beaked
    - (1) Perithecia submembranous
      - a. Spores with a mucous sheath or tail; usually fimicole
        - x. Asci 4-8-spored
          - (x) Spores with a hyaline tail or cauda *Sordaria* 1: 230
          - (y) Spores with a mucous sheath
            - m. Perithecia sparse *Hypocopra* 1: 240
            - n. Perithecia densely aggregate, almost stroma-like *Coprolepa* 1: 248
        - y. Asci many-spored, spores usually caudate *Philocopra* 1: 249
      - (b) Spores without mucous sheath or tail
        - x. Perithecia with simple setae, asci persistent *Helminthosphaeria* 1: 230

y. Perithecia with branched, hooked or spiral setae; asci diffluent  
 (x) Spores subglobose to elliptic

(y) Spores triangular

(2) Perithecia typically carbonous

*Chaetomium* 1: 220

*Bommerella* A 38, 9: 486

*Rosellinia* 1: 252

(incl. *Pleosporopsis* 14: 501 and

*Tympanopsis* 11: 283

(3) Perithecia coriaceous, firm, ascending-elongate

*Bombardia* 1: 277

## II. Perithecia in a stroma

1. Stroma immersed, somewhat woody; perithecia membranous

*Anthostoma* 1: 293

2. Stroma superficial, carbonous or leathery; perithecia carbonous

a. Stroma terete, fruticose or filiform

(1) Stroma fimicole

†*Pedisordaria* 14: 494

(*Podosordaria*)

(2) Stroma not fimicole

(a) Stroma with a single perithecium at apex

*Capnodiella* 17: 621

(b) Stroma containing many perithecia

x. Perithecia immersed laterally

(x) Stroma fruticose, clavate or filiform

*Xylaria* 1: 309

(incl. *Kretschmaria* 9: 565)

(y) Stroma disk-like or cupulate above

*Xylariodiscus* 16: 449

y. Perithecia immersed vertically

(x) Perithecia immersed annulately about the truncate apex

*Camillea* 1: 346

(y) Perithecia crowded beneath an operculate disk

*Henningsinia* 16: 450

b. Stroma effuse, globose or cupulate, adnate or substipitate

(1) Conidia superficial on the young stroma

(a) Stroma usually fimicole

*Poronia* 1: 348

(b) Stroma not fimicole

x. Stroma concentrically zonate

*Daldinia* 1: 393

y. Stroma not concentrically zonate

(x) Stroma repand-pulvinate, somewhat hollow

*Ustilina* 1: 351

(y) Stroma solid

m. Stroma subglobose, hemispheric or obpiriform

(m) Stroma not modified with squarrose papery membranes

*Penzigia* 9: 567

(n) Stroma modified by squarrose papery membranes

*Squamatubera* 17: 620

n. Stroma effuse

(m) Perithecia immersed, necks rather long

*Bolinia* 1: 352

(n) Perithecia innate-prominent, necks lacking

*Hypoxylum* 1: 352

(2) Conidia arising beneath the upper layer of the disk-like or cupulate stroma

- (a) Perithecia flask-shaped *Nummularia* 1: 395
- (b) Perithecia long-cylindric *Solenoplea* 17: 619

**Hyalodidymae**

1: 475, 9: 611, 11: 295, 14: 525, 16: 468, 17: 635

Spores 1-septate (2-celled), hyaline or subhyaline, ovoid, oblong or fusoid

1. Perithecia separate

1. Perithecia covered or nearly so

a. Perithecia beaked, submembranous

- (1) Asci 8-spored *Gnomonia* 1: 561
- (2) Asci many-spored *Rehmiella* 9: 676

b. Perithecia not beaked

- (1) Asci 8-spored

(a) Perithecia in a phyllogenous pseudostroma *Hypospilina* 2: 190

(b) Perithecia not in a phyllogenous pseudostroma

x. Paraphyses lacking *Sphaerella* 1: 476  
(incl. *Lizoniella* 17: 661)

y. Paraphyses present

(x) Spores surrounded with mucus

*Massarinula* 14: 536

(y) Spores not surrounded with mucus

m. Spores septate near the base

*Apiospora* 1: 539

(incl. *Stigmataea* 1: 541)

n. Spores septate near the middle

(m) Perithecia smooth *Didymella* 1: 545

(incl. *Stigmataea* 1: 545)

(n) Perithecia long-hairy *Arcangelia* 9: 696

- (2) Asci 16-24-spored

(a) Asci 16-spored *Mycosphaerella* 9: 659

(b) Asci 24-spored *Hariotia* 9: 672

2. Perithecia superficial or nearly so

a. Perithecia beaked

(1) Spores expelled in a mucous mass *Spumatoria* 16: 1134

(2) Spores not expelled in a mucous mass

*Lentomitina* 1: 584

b. Perithecia not beaked

(1) Perithecia smooth

(a) Asci 8-spored

x. Paraphyses lacking

(x) Perithecia borne in lichen thalli

*Pharcidia* 9: 676, 17: 635

(incl. *Epicymatia* 1: 570)

(y) Perithecia not in lichen thalli

*Bertia* 1: 581

y. Paraphyses present  
 (x) Spores with a mucous layer produced into a spathulate ring  
*Pteridiospora* 14: 539

(y) Spores without a mucous layer  
 m. Spores ellipsoid to fusoid *Melanopsamma* 1: 575  
 n. Spores botuliform *Thaxteria* 9: 687

(b) Ascii 16-spored *Pseudolizonia* 9: 682

(2) Perithecia with hairs or bristles

(a) Paraphyses lacking  
 x. Perithecia lichenicole *Echinothecium* 16: 484  
 y. Perithecia typically on leaves, rarely on stems  
*Venturia* 1: 586

(b) Paraphyses present *Eriosphaeria* 1: 597

II. Perithecia cespitose *Othiella* 1: 739, 17: 662

III. Perithecia in, or rarely upon, a stroma

1. Stroma scanty  
 a. Perithecia smooth *Gibbera* 1: 599  
 b. Perithecia setose *Cacosphaeria* 9: 699

2. Stroma well-developed  
 a. Stroma white or colored  
 (1) Stroma white and soft *Melchiora* 14: 538  
 (2) Stroma bright yellow *Endothia* 1: 601

b. Stroma black, rarely yellowish  
 (1) Perithecia botryose, erumpent, superficial  
*Myrmaecium* 1: 600

(2) Perithecia immersed  
 (a) Spores septate near the base *Aplacodina* 16: 485  
 (b) Spores septate near the middle

x. Stroma valsa-like  
 (x) Conidial stage *Melanconium* *Melanconis* 1: 602

(y) Pycnidial stage *Rabenhorstia* *Hercospora* 1: 605

(z) Pycnidial stage *Phoma* *Diaporthe* 1: 606

y. Stroma eutype-like or diatype-like *Euporthe* 1: 631, 1: 662

#### Phaeodidymae

1: 701, 9: 723, 11: 312, 14: 551, 16: 498, 17: 675

Spores 1-septate, dark, fuliginous to brown, ovoid, oblong or fusoid

I. Perithecia separate

i. Perithecia covered  
 a. Paraphyses lacking *Phaeosphaerella* 9: 723  
 (incl. *Lizonia* 1: 574)  
 b. Paraphyses present  
 (1) Ascii 8-spored  
 (a) Spores surrounded by a hyaline sheath  
*Massariella* 1: 716

(b) Spores without a sheath  
 (2) Ascii many-spored

2. Perithecia superficial or immersed at the base

- Subicle present
  - Perithecia beaked
    - Paraphyses lacking
    - Paraphyses present
  - Perithecia not beaked
    - Perithecia glabrous
    - Perithecia setose
- Subicle lacking
  - Perithecia beaked
    - Asci paraphysate
    - Asci not paraphysate
  - Perithecia not beaked
    - Perithecia glabrous
      - Perithecia carbonous
    - Perithecia membranous or submembranous
      - Asci 8-spored
      - Perithecia globose, fimicole
    - Perithecia cupulate, not fimicole
    - Asci many-spored
  - Perithecia setose

II. Perithecia cespitose or forming a crust, not stromate

- Perithecia forming an effuse crust
- Perithecia in groups
  - Perithecia foliicole
  - Perithecia lichenicole
  - Perithecia ramicole

III. Perithecia in a stroma

- Spore with a mucous covering
- Spore without a mucous covering
  - Stroma erect, subterete
 

Massariovalsa 9: 755
  - Stroma flat, round or cushion-like, immersed or emerging
    - Paraphyses lacking
      - Stroma bearing conidia of Melanconium
      - Stroma without conidia
    - Paraphyses present
      - Stroma phyllogenous; perithecia superficial

Didymosphaeria 1: 701  
 Tichothecium 17: 676, 9: 723

Rhynchomeliola A. 127, 9: 751  
 Gibellina A: 413, 9: 740, 11: 317

Neopeckia A: 26, 9: 749  
 †Dimerosporis 17: 686  
 (Dimerosporiopsis)

Rhynchostoma 1: 730  
 †Dysrhynchis 17: 689  
 (Henningsomyces)

Amphisphaeria 1: 718

Delitschia 1: 732

Gaillardiella 14: 559  
 Delitschiella 17: 688  
 Protoventuria A: 113, 9: 741

Parodiella 1: 717

Pseudothelia 16: 507  
 Sorothelia A: 122, 9: 728  
 Otthia 1: 735

Xylobotryum 11: 319, 14: 20  
 (Trachyxylaria 16: 510, Xyloceras 17: 690)

Melanconiella 1: 740  
 Camarops 1: 753

Licopolia 16: 508

(b) Stroma not phyllogenous  
 x. Perithecia valloid *Valsaria* 1: 741  
 y. Perithecia eutypoid *Endoxylina* 11: 318

**Hyalophragmiae**

2: 152, 9: 824, 11: 332, 14: 581, 16: 528, 17: 692

Spores 2-several-septate, hyaline, oblong to cylindric

I. Perithecia separate

1. Perithecia covered or erumpent

a. Perithecia beaked  
 (1) Perithecia xylogenous, carbonous

*Ceratosphaeria* 2: 227

(2) Perithecia phyllogenous, submembranous

(a) Spores separating into halves *Cryptoderis* 2: 229  
 (b) Spores not separating into halves

*Gnomoniopsis* 17: 716

b. Perithecia not beaked

(1) Spores with a mucous covering *Massarina* 2: 153

(2) Spores without a mucous covering

(a) Perithecia submembranous, pseudostroma lacking  
 x. Paraphyses lacking *Sphaerulina* 2: 186  
 y. Paraphyses present

(x) Spores muticte *Metasphaeria* 2: 156  
 (incl. *Charrinia* 14: 585)

(y) Spores with a seta or cusp at either end

*Cerisporella* 2: 184, 14: 19

(b) Perithecia membranous, in a leafy pseudostroma

*Hypospila* 2: 189

(c) Perithecia subcarbonous, pseudostroma lacking, spores 20-30-septate  
*Saccardoella* 2: 190

2. Perithecia superficial or subsuperficial

a. Perithecia glabrous

(1) Perithecia stalked, covered with a bright powder

*Bombardiastrum* 11: 338

(2) Perithecia not stalked, powdery covering lacking

(a) Spores 2-septate *Melomastia* 2: 213

(b) Spores typically 3 or more-septate

x. Perithecia carbonous, black *Zignoella* 2: 214

(incl. *Bertiella* 17: 708)

y. Perithecia softish, greenish or reddish

*Winterina* 14: 589

b. Perithecia hairy or byssisede

(1) Perithecia of one color

(a) Spores chain-like, separating into globose joints

*Hormosperma* 14: 591

(b) Spores not separating into joints

x. Perithecia carbonous, large

(x) Spores cylindric, elongate *Lasiosphaeria* 2: 191

(y) Spores fusoid, somewhat short  
*Enchnosphaeria* 2: 205

y. Perithecia submembranous, small  
*Acanthostigma* 2: 207

z. Perithecia fleshy-coriaceous, hairs fascicled on a central disk  
*Actiniospis* 16: 543

(z) Perithecia of two colors, usually reddish at vertex  
*Herpotrichia* 2: 211

II. Perithecia cespitose, erumpent, superficial, membranous  
*Baumiella* 17: 708

III. Perithecia in a stroma or on a subicle

1. Perithecia on a subicle; asci many-spored, paraphyses lacking  
*Sydowia* 11: 341
2. Perithecia in a stroma
  - a. Stroma lichenicole, white, lanose  
*Dichosporium* 16: 542
  - b. Stroma not lichenicole, black
    - (1) Stroma immersed  
*Calospora* 2: 231
    - (2) Stroma superficial
      - (a) Stroma lentiform, adnate to the pycnidium  
*Melanops* 2: 231
      - (b) Stroma pulvinate or hemispheric  
*Holstiella* 14: 593

**Phaeophragmiae**

2: 1, 9: 759, 11: 319, 14: 561, 16: 510, 17: 718

Spores 2-several-septate, olive, melleous or fuliginous, oblong to cylindric

I. Perithecia separate

  1. Perithecia covered or erumpent
    - a. Spores with a mucous covering  
*Massaria* 2: 2
    - b. Spores without a mucous covering
      - (1) Perithecia depressed beneath a black cortical clypeus  
*Clypeosphaeria* 2: 90
      - (2) Perithecia without a stromatic clypeus
        - (a) Spores muticata
          - x. Paraphyses lacking  
*Phaeospora* 16: 519
          - y. Paraphyses present
            - (x) Cells of spore concolorous  
*m. Perithecia glabrous*
              - (m) Perithecia rostrate  
*Rhynchosphaeria* 16: 524
              - (n) Perithecia not beaked
                - r. Spores cylindric, connected in pairs in the ascus  
*Leptosphaeropsis* 9: 770, 11: 321
                - s. Spores separate  
*Leptosphaeria* 2: 13
                  - (incl. *Cladosphaeria* 11: 321, *Chitonospora* 9: 797)
              - n. Perithecia setose or hairy  
*(y) Cells of spore discoloredous*
                - (b) Spores caudate or cuspidate
                  - x. Spores caudate at base  
*Rebentischia* 2: 12
                  - y. Spores cuspidate at both ends  
*Ceriospora* 14: 19, 2: 184

2. Perithecia superficial or subsuperficial

- Perithecia glabrous
  - Phytophilous
    - Spores finally separating into joints
      - Joints 1-celled *Ohleriella* 17: 736
      - Joints 2-celled *Ohleria* 2: 96
    - Spores not separating into joints
      - Perithecia smooth or nearly so
        - Spores biconic with a mucous covering *Caryospora* 2: 122
        - Spores medium, no mucous covering
          - Ostiole narrow *Melanomma* 2: 98
          - Ostiole widely open *Trematosphaeria* 2: 115
        - Perithecia verrucose *Stuartella* 2: 123
    - Fimicole
      - Perithecia pilose or byssisde
        - Perithecia concolorous
          - Spores cylindric, elongate *\*Lasiosphaeris* 2: 194
          - Spores fusoid, somewhat short *Chaetosphaeria* 2: 92
        - Perithecia discolorous at the vertex <sup>‡</sup>*Herpothrix* 2: 211

II. Perithecia cespitose, erumpent *Gibberidea* 2: 132

III. Perithecia in a stroma

  - Stroma lichenicole <sup>†</sup>*Trematosphaeris* 17: 735  
(*Trematosphaeriopsis*)
  - Stroma not lichenicole
    - Asci 1-spored *Titania* 9: 823
    - Asci 4-8-spored
      - Stroma valsa-like, innate
        - Asci 4-spored *Aglaospora* 2: 133
        - Asci 6-8-spored
          - Acervuli covered with a reddish or yellowish bran *Thyridaria* 2: 140
          - Acervuli not covered with a bran *Pseudovalsa* 2: 135
      - Stroma eutype-like, i. e., woody, effuse
        - Paraphyses lacking *Cryptosphaerina* 16: 521
        - Paraphyses present *Kalmusia* 2: 142
      - Stroma pulvinate, emerging *Melogramma* 2: 144

### Hyalodictyae

2: 238, 11: 349, 9: 872, 14: 611, 16: 554, 17: 743

Spores transversally and longitudinally septate, usually muriform, hyaline, oblong to fusoid.

I. Perithecia separate

- Perithecia covered or erumpent
  - Asci 8-spored
    - Paraphyses lacking

(a) Spores separate	Pleosphaerulina 11: 350
(b) Spores in a common mucus	Diplotheca 16: 555
(2) Paraphyses present	
(a) Perithecia covered by a stromatic clypeus	Peltosphaeria 9: 898
(b) Perithecia without a clypeus	Catharinea 11: 350
b. Ascii 16-spored; perithecia setose	Capronia 2: 288
2. Perithecia superficial	
a. Perithecia glabrous	
(1) Perithecia softish, greenish or reddish	Winteria 14: 589
(2) Perithecia hard, black	
(a) Perithecia beaked	Rhamphoria 2: 307
(b) Perithecia not beaked	Tichosporella 11: 351
b. Perithecia setose or hairy	
(1) Perithecia globose, setose and byssisede	Boerlagella 14: 612
(2) Perithecia turbinate, disk with fascicled hairs	Ophiiodictyum 16: 555
II. Perithecia in a stroma	
1. Perithecia projecting, setose	Berlesiella 9: 914
2. Perithecia immersed	
a. Stroma effuse, eutypeous	Thyridella 11: 351
b. Stroma circular, valsous	Clethridium 11: 350, 2: 332

### Phaeodictyae

2: 238, 9: 872, 11: 341, 14: 594, 16: 544, 17: 746.

Spores muriform, yellow to brown, oblong to fusoid.

I. Perithecia separate	
1. Perithecia covered or erumpent	
a. Spores with a mucous layer	Pleomassaria 2: 239
b. Spores without a mucous layer	
(1) Perithecia without a phyllogenous pseudostroma	
(a) Ascii 1-2-spored	Julella 2: 289
(b) Ascii 8-spored	
x. Paraphyses lacking	Leptosphaerulina 17: 746
y. Paraphyses present	
(x) Perithecia covered by a black stromatic clypeus	
Phaeopeltosphaeria 11: 344	
(y) Perithecia not covered by a black stromatic clypeus	
m. Perithecia glabrous	
(m) Spores muticulate	
r. Perithecia coriaceous	Karstenula 2: 240
s. Perithecia membranous	
(r) Spores rounded or terete	
h. Wall of peritheciun single	
Pleospora 2: 241	

- i. Wall of peritheciun double  
*Scleroplea* 16: 548
  - (s) Spores compressed, flattened  
 h. Perithecia smooth *Clathrospora* 9: 894
    - i. Perithecia hairy \**Comoclathris*
  - (n) Spores appendaged at both ends  
*Delacourea* 2: 288
    - n. Perithecia setose, especially about ostiole  
*Pyrenophora* 2: 277
      - (2) Perithecia in a phyllogenous pseudostroma  
*Isothea* 2: 290
- 2. Perithecia superficial
  - a. Phytogenous
    - (1) Perithecia soft, light colored *Winteria* 14: 589
      - (2) Perithecia carbonous, black
        - (a) Perithecia corrugate-tuberculate *Crotonocarpia* 2: 306
          - (b) Perithecia not corrugate
            - x. Perithecia glabrous *Tichospora* 2: 290
              - y. Perithecia hairy *Pleosphaeria* 2: 304
    - b. Fimicole; each spore of 3 10-celled chains
      - II. Perithecia cespitose *Pleophragmia* 2: 307
      - III. Perithecia in a stroma *Cucurbitaria* 2: 307
  - 1. Spores with a mucous layer *Montagnula* 14: 603
    - 2. Spores without a mucous layer
      - a. Stroma effuse, eutypeous *Thyridium* 2: 323
        - b. Stroma valsous *Fenestella* 2: 325

### Scolecosporae

2: 337, 9: 923, 11: 351, 14: 613, 16: 557, 17: 767

Spores linear or filiform, continuous or septate, hyaline or yellowish.

- I. Perithecia separate
  - 1. Perithecia covered or erumpent
    - a. Perithecia covered by a phyllogenous clypeus *Linospora* 2: 354
      - b. Perithecia not covered by a clypeus
        - (1) Perithecia beaked *Ophiognomonia* 17: 776
          - (2) Perithecia not beaked
            - (a) Perithecia glabrous
              - x. Spores muticte
                - (x) Spores in a hyaline sheath *Ophiomassaria* 11: 353
                  - (y) Spores not in a hyaline sheath
                    - m. Perithecia globose to conoid *Ophiobolus* 2: 337
                      - n. Perithecia cylindric, truncate *Cylindrina A*: 421, 9: 937
                        - y. Spores awned at each end

- (x) Perithecia very large, disk-form, corticole **Therrya** 2: 358
- (y) Perithecia small, globose, on grasses and palms **Dilophia** 2: 357
- (b) Perithecia hairy **Ophiochaeete** II: 353
- 2. Perithecia superficial or immersed at base
  - a. Perithecia beaked **Ophiochaeete** II: 352
  - b. Perithecia not beaked
    - (1) Perithecia fimicole **Bovilla** 2: 360
    - (2) Perithecia not fimicole
      - (a) Perithecia glabrous
      - x. Perithecia globose
        - (x) Perithecia immersed at base **Acerbia** II: 353, 14: 619
        - (y) Perithecia wholly superficial **Leptospora** 14: 619
      - y. Perithecia elongate cylindric; ostiole sulcate **Bactrosphearia** 14: 617
    - (b) Perithecia hairy **Acerbiella** 17: 768
- II. Perithecia in a stroma
  - 1. Stroma superficial
    - a. Perithecia in an effuse definite stroma **Maurya** 14: 620
    - b. Perithecia densely heaped in a thin vanishing stroma **Pseudomeliola** 9: 938
  - 2. Stroma immersed or erumpent
    - a. Stroma erumpent, yellow within **Sillia** 1: 361
    - b. Stroma immersed, valsous
      - (1) Necks of perithecia short, scarcely converging **Vialaea** 14: 619
      - (2) Necks long, converging into a disk **Cryptospora** 2: 361

### Family 19. VERRUCARIACEAE

ZAHLBRECKNER 51

Mycelium parasitic on bluegreen or yellow green algae, and forming a more or less distinct crustose, foliose or fruticose thallus, the latter usually superficial but sometimes below the surface; perithecia distinct, single or cespitose or united in a stroma, usually globose and ostiolate, membranous, coriaceous or carbonous; ascii 1-many-spored; spores various.

#### I. Perithecia separate, at least not in a stroma (Cfr. Lichinae, page 74.)

##### I. Algae bluegreen, Nostoc, Scytonema, Sirosiphon, or Calothrix

##### Subfamily Pyrenidiae 76

- a. Ascii 4-8-spored
  - (1) Ascii 4-spored; spores 3-septate **Pyrenidium** 77
  - (2) Ascii 6-8-spored
    - (a) Spores spheric, 1-celled: algae Calothrix **Calothricopsis** 165
    - (b) Spores fusiform, 1-septate

- x. Algae *Sirosiphon* or *Scytonema*
  - y. Algae *Nostoc* *Eolichen* 76
  - (c) Spores filiform, continuous *Pyrenocollema* 169
  - b. Ascii many-spored; spores 1-celled *Hassea* 76
  - Placothelium* 77
- 2. Algae yellow green, *Pleurococcus*, *Palmella*, *Chroolepus*, etc.
  - a. Thallus crustose or gelatinous
    - (1) Thallus gelatinous, hyphae loose *Epigloea* 53
    - (2) Thallus crustose, not gelatinous, hyphae compact
      - (a) Algae *Cystococcus*, in sheathed colonies **Subfamily Moriolae 52**
  - x. Thallus without pseudoparenchyma *Moriola* 52
  - y. Thallus with pseudoparenchyma
    - (x) Ascii 8-spored
      - m. Spores dark, 1-septate *\*Dimerisma* 52
      - n. Spores dark, 4-8-septate *\*Phaeomeris* 52
      - o. Spores hyaline, 2-4-septate *Spheconisca* 52
      - (y) Ascii many-spored; spores hyaline, 1-celled *\*Pleophalis* 52
    - (b) Algae *Pleurococcus* or *Palmella* **Subfamily Verrucariae 53**
    - x. Paraphyses lacking, or soon disappearing
      - (x) Ascii 1-8-spored
        - m. Algae present within the peritheciun; spores muriform
          - (m) Spores hyaline *\*Phalostaurus* 57
          - (n) Spores dark *Staurothele* 56
        - n. Algae lacking in peritheciun
          - (m) Spores 1-celled
            - r. Spores globose to elliptic
              - (r) Perithecia more or less superficial
                - h. Spores hyaline *Verrucaria* 54
                - i. Spores dark *\*Phaeosporis* 55
              - (s) Perithecia immersed *\*Lithoecis* 55
              - s. Spores vermiform, clavate at each end *Saccopyrenia* 54
          - (n) Spores 2-4-celled, hyaline
            - r. Spores 2-celled *Thelidium* 56
            - s. Spores 4-celled *\*Phragmothele* 56
          - (o) Spores muriform *Polyblastia* 56
        - (y) Ascii many-spored *Trimmatothele* 56
      - y. Paraphyses persistent
        - (x) Algae present in the peritheciun **Thelenidia** 57
          - (y) Hymenial algae lacking
            - m. Perithecia with normal ostiole



- i. Spores 2-many-septate
  - Thelopsis* 67
- n. Perithecia with stiff fascicled hairs
  - Stereochlamys* 68
- (y) Paraphyses lacking, or branched and united
  - m. Ostiole round or dot-like
    - (m) Spores hyaline
      - r. Spores 1-septate \**Pyrenyllum* 64
      - s. Spores 2-many-septate
        - (r) Spores oval to oblong
          - Arthropyrenia* 64  
(incl. *Pseudopyrenula* 65)
        - (s) Spores acicular to filiform
          - Leptoraphis* 65
          - t. Spores muriform \**Polyblastiopsis* 65
      - (n) Spores brown
        - r. Spores 1-septate *Microthelia* 62
        - s. Spores 2-several-septate \**Polythelis* 64
    - n. Ostiole radiate, torn or lobed
      - Asteroporum* 62
  - y. Perithecia oblique or horizontal with oblique or lateral ostiole
    - Subfamily Paratheliae 71**
      - (x) Spores transeptate
        - m. Spores hyaline
          - (m) Spores 1-septate \**Ditremis* 71
          - (n) Spores several-septate, oblong
            - Pleurotrema* 71  
(incl. *Plagiotrema* 72)
        - (o) Spores filiform, many-celled
          - \**Trichotrema* 71
          - n. Spores brown *Parathelium* 72
        - (y) Spores muriform
          - m. Spores hyaline *Campylothelium* 72
          - n. Spores brown *Pleurothelium* 72
      - (d) Algae Phyllactidium or Cephaleurus
        - Subfamily Strigulae 74**
          - x. Perithecia smooth
            - (x) Paraphyses simple, free
              - m. Spores transeptate
                - (m) Spores 1-septate \**Phylloporis* 75
                - (n) Spores several-septate
                  - r. Thallus uniform *Phylloporina* 75
                  - s. Thallus orbicular, lobed at edge
                    - Strigula* 76
                    - n. Spores muriform *Phyllobathelium* 75
              - (y) Paraphyses branched and united
                - m. Spores 1-celled, dark *Haplopyrenula* 74
                - n. Spores 2-4-celled, brown *Microtheliopsis* 75

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| y. Perithecia with fascicled nearly horizontal hairs at apex              |                               |
|   | Trichothelium 75              |
| b. Thallus foliose or scaly   | Subfamily Dermatocarpace 58   |
| (1) Algae Palmella  |                               |
| (a) Hymenial algae lacking  |                               |
| x. Paraphyses lacking, or fused into a mass                               |                               |
| (x) Paraphyses lacking; thallus without cortex                            | Normandina 59                 |
| (y) Paraphyses fused; thallus corticate                                   |                               |
| m. Spores 1-celled, colorless   | Dermatocarpum 60              |
| n. Spores septate   |                               |
| (m) Spores colorless  | Placiopsis 60                 |
| (n) Spores brown  | Heterocarpum 60               |
| y. Paraphyses persistent  |                               |
| (x) Spores 1-celled, brown  | Anapyrenium 59                |
| (y) Spores muriform, colorless  | Psoroglaena 59                |
| (b) Hymenial algae present  | Endocarpum 61                 |
| (2) Algae Chroolepus; spores colorless, 1-celled                          |                               |
| (3) Algae Prasiola  | Lepolichen 69<br>Mastodia 241 |
| c. Thallus fruticose, branched, with Pleurococcus; spores muriform, brown |                               |
|   | Pyrenothamnia 61              |

## II. Perithecia in a stroma (Cfr. Pertusariae, page 79.)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Perithecia upright, with individual pores  | Subfamily Trypetheliae 69                  |
| a. Spores colorless   |  |
| (1) Spores transeptate  |  |
| (a) Spores oval to fusiform   | Trypethelium 70                            |
| (b) Spores filiform   | Tomasiella 69                              |
| (2) Spores muriform   | Laurera 71                                 |
| b. Spores brown   |  |
| (1) Spores transeptate  | Melanotheca 70                             |
| (2) Spores muriform   | Bottaria 71                                |
| 2. Perithecia oblique or horizontal, with a common canal or pore  | Subfamily Astrotheliae 72                  |
| a. Spores transeptate   |  |
| (1) Spores colorless  | Astrothelium 73<br>(incl. Lithothelium 73) |
| (2) Spores brown  | Pyrenastrum 73                             |
| b. Spores muriform  |  |
| (1) Spores colorless  | Heuferia 74                                |
| (2) Spores brown  | Parmenteria 74                             |
| III. Perithecia sunken in stroma-like warts; horizontal thallus lacking; asci many-spored; spores 1-celled, clear | Thelocarpum 150                            |

## Family 20. HYPOCREACEAE

2: 447, 9: 941, 11: 354, 14: 621, 16: 559, 17: 777.

Mycelium scanty and immersed or producing a subcicle or a stroma; perithecia

globoid, sometimes beaked, fleshy, waxy or waxy-membranous, bright colored, usually reddish, more rarely blue, yellow or whitish, never carbonous, opening by a round pore or ostiole, single, cespitose or composite in a stroma; asci and spores as in Sphaeriaceae.

**Allantosporae**

17: 778

Spores 1-celled, obtuse, curved-oblong, hyaline or olivaceous

One genus

**Allantonectria** 17: 778

**Hyalosporae**

2: 447, 9: 941, 11: 354, 14: 621, 16: 559, 17: 778

Spores 1-celled, hyaline

I. Perithecia separate

1. Perithecia covered

a. Asci 8-spored

b. Asci many-spored

**Hyponectria** 2: 455

**Thelocarpum** 9: 946

2. Perithecia superficial or nearly so

a. Perithecia beaked; spores ciliate

**Eleutheromyces** 2: 455

b. Perithecia not beaked

(1) Spores smooth

**Nectriella** 2: 448

(2) Spores ciliate or spiny

(a) Spores 1-ciliate at each end

**Heteronectria** 14: 624

(b) Spores spiny, hemispheric

**Cleistosoma** A: 195, 9: 943

II. Perithecia cespitose

1. Asci 8-spored

**Lisiella** 9: 945

2. Asci many-spored

**Chilonectria** 2: 453

III. Perithecia in a subicle or stroma

1. Perithecia in a subicle, i. e., a cobwebby or cottony stroma

a. Paraphyses lacking, fungicole

**Peckialla** 9: 944

b. Paraphyses numerous, not fungicole

**Byssonectria** 2: 456

2. Perithecia in a definite stroma

a. Stroma effuse, globose, verruciform or linear

(1) Asci 8-spored

(a) Perithecia circinate, valsiform **Balzania** 16: 561

(b) Perithecia not circinate, mostly irregular

x. Spores globose

**Battarina** 2: 533

y. Spores ovate to oblong

(x) Stroma globose or verruciform

m. Stroma globose, smooth, dark

**Pseudotrype** 16: 561

n. Stroma verruciform, hairy, red

**Selinia** 2: 457

**Monographus** 2: 457

(y) Stroma lirelliform, clear

(z) Stroma effuse, phyllogenous

**Polystigma** 2: 458

**Moelleriella** 14: 626

(2) Asci many-spored; phyllogenous

b. Stroma elongate, erect

(1) Asci 8-spored  
 (a) Stroma capitate, spores smooth *Sphaerostilbella* 17: 778  
 (b) Stroma clavaria-like; spores asperate *Penicilliosis* 9: 945

(2) Asci 16-spored; stroma clavate; on insects *Podostroma* 11: 355

**Phaeosporae**  
 2: 459, 9: 949, 11: 355, 14: 626, 16: 562, 17: 781  
 Spores 1-celled, dark

I. Perithecia separate

1. Perithecia more or less covered *Baculospora* 9: 952
2. Perithecia superficial
  - a. Perithecia not beaked
    - (1) Perithecia smooth
      - (a) Spores globose, verruculose *Neocosmospora* 16: 562
      - (b) Spores oval to elliptic, smooth *\*Sphaerodes* 2: 460
    - (2) Perithecia hairy *Erythrocarpum* 9: 950
  - b. Perithecia beaked
    - (1) Asci 8-spored *Melanospora* 2: 461
    - (2) Asci many-spored *Scopinella* 9: 953

II. Perithecia in a subicle or a stroma

1. Perithecia immersed in a subicle
  - a. Perithecia beaked *\*Rhynchomelas* 2: 461
  - b. Perithecia not beaked *Sphaeroderma* 2: 459
2. Perithecia in a stroma
  - a. Spores spheric *Thuemennella* 14: 628
  - b. Spores ovoid
    - (1) Stroma clavate, pendulous *Xylocrea* 16: 451
    - (2) Stroma more or less globose
      - (a) Perithecia in one layer *Entonaema* 16: 450
      - (b) Perithecia in several layers *†Stromne* 16: 452  
(Engleromyces)

**Hyalodidymae**  
 2: 465, 9: 953, 11: 356, 14: 628, 16: 565, 17: 782.  
 Spores 2-celled, hyaline

I. Perithecia separate or cespitose

1. Perithecia immersed; in leaves *Charonectria* 2: 466
2. Perithecia superficial
  - a. Perithecia red, yellow or white
    - (1) Asci of one kind, 8-spored
      - (a) Perithecia beaked *Rhynchonectria* 17: 798
      - (b) Perithecia not beaked
        - x. Spore cells separating *Bresadolella* 17: 797
        - y. Spore cells not separating
          - (x) Perithecia smooth

- m. Perithecia often on a tubercularoid base  
*Nectria* 2:479
- n. Perithecia on or with a stilboid base  
*Sphaerostilbe* 2:511
- (y) Perithecia hairy  
*\*Dasyphthora* 2:505
- (2) Asci of two kinds, 8-spored and many-spored  
*Aponectria* 2:516  
*Metanectria* 2:517
- (3) Asci many-spored  
 b. Perithecia blue or violet  
 (1) Asci 8-spored  
*Lisea* 2:517  
 (2) Asci many-spored  
*Cyanocephalum* 11:360
- II. Perithecia in a subicle or stroma
  - 1. Perithecia in a subicle
    - a. Perithecia globose-conic, fungicole  
*Hypomyces* 2:466
    - b. Perithecia scutate-dimidiate, phyllogenous  
*Puiggariella* 2:478
  - 2. Perithecia in a stroma
    - a. Perithecia adnate to a fruticose stroma  
*Corallomyces* 2:519
    - b. Perithecia immersed in a clavate, globose, pulvinate or effuse stroma
      - (1) Perithecia long-beaked  
*Treleasia* 14:640
      - (2) Perithecia not long-beaked
        - (a) Spore divided near base  
*Lambro* 16:589
        - (b) Spore divided near middle
          - x. Spore cells separating
            - (x) Stroma vertically elongate  
*Podocrea* 17:799
            - (y) Stroma globose to effuse
              - m. Conidiophore (Stilbum) arising from stroma  
*Stilbocrea* 16:588
              - n. Conidiophore lacking or not Stilbum
                - Hypocrea* 2:520
                  - (incl. *Cryphonectria* 17:783, *Mycocitrus* 16:589)
                - Hypocreopsis* 9:980
                  - (incl. *Clintoniella* 16:588)
        - y. Spore cells not separating  
*Phaeodidymae*  
2:537, 9:981, 14:646, 16:591, 17:808.  
Spores 2-celled, dark

## I. Perithecia separate or cespitose

- 1. Perithecia immersed
  - a. Perithecia white, ostiole cylindric; on black fungi  
*Passerinula* 2:537
  - b. Perithecia darkish, ostiole broad, bright; in bark  
*Spegazzinula* 2:537
- 2. Perithecia superficial
  - a. Spore cells separating  
*Neoskofitzia* 9:981
  - b. Spore cells not separating

(1) Perithecia on or with a stilbum-like base

*Calostilbe* 16: 591

(2) Perithecia without stilbum-like base, often with *Helminthosporium*

*Letendrea* 2: 538

(incl. *Phaeonectria* 11: 359)

II. Perithecia in a stroma

*Phaeocreopsis* 16: 591 ✓

**Hyalophragmiae**

2: 539, 9: 982, 11: 363, 14: 647, 16: 592, 17: 808

Spores 2-several-septate, hyaline

I. Perithecia separate or cespitose

1. Perithecia immersed, spores falcate *Cesatiella* 2: 557

2. Perithecia superficial

a. Perithecia red, yellow or white

(1) Perithecia on or with a stilbum base

*Stilbnectria* 9: 986

(2) Perithecia without a stilbum base

(a) Perithecia astomous

*Malmeomyces* 16: 592

(b) Perithecia ostiolate

x. Spores ciliate at each end

*Paranectria* 2: 552

(incl. *Debaryella* 17: 809)

*Calonectria* 2: 540

y. Spores muticte

b. Perithecia blue, violet or greenish

(1) Spores muticte

*Gibberella* 2: 552

(2) Spores appendiculate each way

*Lecithium* 11: 364

II. Perithecia in a subcicle or in a stroma

1. Perithecia in a subcicle

*Berkelella* 9: 989

2. Perithecia in a pulvinate or discoid stroma

*Broomella* 2: 557

**Phaeophragmiae**

2: 539, 9: 982, 11: 363, 16: 599

Spores 2-several-septate, dark

I. Perithecia in a large tuberiform stroma *Peloronectria* 16: 599

**Hyalodictyae**

2: 558, 9: 990, 11: 364, 14: 650, 16: 599, 17: 814

Spores muriform, hyaline

I. Perithecia separate or cespitose, superficial

1. Perithecia red or yellow to whitish

*Megalonectria* 2: 560

a. Perithecia with a stilbum base

*Pleonectria* 2: 559

b. Perithecia without a stilbum base

*Pleogibberella* 9: 992

2. Perithecia blue or violet

*Thyronectria* 2: 561

II. Perithecia in a valloid stroma

**Phaeodictyae**

2: 558, 9: 990, 11: 364, 16: 600, 17: 815

Spores muriform, dark

I. Perithecia separate or cespitose

1. Perithecia beaked, asci 8-spored *Bivonella* 9: 989
2. Perithecia not beaked, asci many-spored *Feracia* 17: 815

II. Perithecia in a stroma

1. Asci paraphysate
  - a. Stroma conoid, snow-white *Leucocrea* 16: 601
  - b. Stroma tuberiform, rimose *Shiraia* 16: 600
2. Asci not paraphysate
  - a. Stroma pulvinate, disk greenish *Mattirolia* 9: 993
  - b. Stroma subcrustose *Uleomyces* 11: 364

**Scolecosporae**

2: 562, 9: 993, 11: 365, 14: 651, 17: 815, 16: 601

**Hyaloscoleciae**

Spores needle-shaped or filiform, hyaline or nearly so

I. Perithecia separate or cespitose

1. Perithecia enclosed in a sack *Oomyces* 2: 564
2. Perithecia not in a sack
  - a. Perithecia immersed or erumpent
    - (1) Perithecia many-perforate above *Coscinaria* 9: 1003
    - (2) Perithecia with a single ostiole *Micronectria* 9: 996
  - b. Perithecia superficial
    - (1) Perithecia globose-conic, papillate, reddish *Ophionectria* 2: 563
    - (2) Perithecia vertically oblong, not papillate, white *Tubeufia* 14: 652

II. Perithecia in a subicle or in a stroma

1. Perithecia in a subicle or byssoid stroma
 

*Torrubiella* 9: 994  
(*Helminthascus* 16: 616)
2. Perithecia in a stroma
  - a. Stroma vertical
    - (1) Stroma from a sclerotium or a blackened matrix *Claviceps* 2: 564  
(incl. *Balansia* 9: 997, *Balansiella* 17: 822)
    - (2) Stroma without sclerotium; on insects or fungi *Cordyceps* 2: 566
  - b. Stroma effuse or pulvinate
    - (1) Stroma on a white subicle *Dussiella* 9: 1004
    - (2) Stroma without a subicle
      - (a) Stroma effuse, encircling culms *Epichloe* 2: 578
      - (b) Stroma pulvinate to globose
        - x. Spore cells separating
          - (x) Perithecia in a definite peripheral zone *Mycomalus* 16: 604

- (y) Perithecia not arranged in a zone
  - m. Stroma hard and black *Fleischera* 17:819
  - n. Stroma fleshy and soft
    - (m) Stroma fertile over entire surface *Hypocrella* 2:579
    - (n) Stroma fertile above, sterile below *Ascopolyporus* 16:605
  - y. Spore cells not separating *Echinodothis* 17:819

#### Phaeoscoleciae

Spores filiform, dark

- I. Stroma black, perithecia immersed; spores dilabent, brown *Konradia* 16:605

### Family 21. DOTHIDEACEAE

Mycelium typically producing a stroma, in which the perithecia are more or less completely sunken and reduced to locules; otherwise as in Sphaeriaceae.

#### Hyalosporae

2:588, A:222, 9:1004, 11:368, 14:663; 16:616, 17:827

Spores 1-celled, hyaline or nearly hyaline, ovoid, oblong or fusoid, rarely globose

##### I. Asc 8-spored

- 1. Stroma globose, pulvinate or cup-shaped
  - a. Stroma cupulate-discoid, attached at center *Schweinitziella* 9:1005
  - b. Stroma pulvinate or subclypeate
    - (1) Stroma pulvinate
      - (a) Stroma subcoriaceous *Bagnisiella* 2:589
      - (b) Stroma corneous *Kullhemia* 2:591
    - (2) Stroma subclypeate, often oval to oblong *Mazzantia* 2:591  
(incl. *Diachora* 11:374)

- 2. Stroma oblong, linear or effuse
  - a. Stroma superficial, on flowers *Hyalodothis* 11:374
  - b. Stroma erumpent or superficial
    - (1) Stroma waxy or fleshy
      - a. Stroma more or less waxy within, linear, black *Scirrhella* 9:1030
      - b. Stroma fleshy, white *Monographus* 2:457
    - (2) Stroma more or less carbonous, round to effuse
      - (a) Ascii usually shorter than  $30\mu$  *Euryachora* 2:625
      - (b) Ascii usually longer than  $50\mu$  *Phyllachora* 2:594

- II. Asc 3-spored; stroma subglobose, subcorneous *Zimmermanniella* 17:827

#### Phaeosporae

2:626, 9:1031, 11:374, 14:675, 16:625, 17:841

Spores 1-celled, colored, usually yellowish or brown, ovoid, oblong or fusoid

## I. Stroma subhemispheric to effuse; asci 8-spored

*Auerswaldia* 2:626**Hyalodidymae**

2:627, 9:1034, 11:375, 14:676, 16:625, 17:844

Spores 1-septate (2-celled), hyaline or subhyaline, ovoid, oblong or fusoid

## I. Stroma pulvinate or disciform

## 1. Stroma pulvinate, erumpent, usually ramicole

a. Asci 4-8-spored

*Plowrightia* 2:635

b. Asci many-spored

*\*Pleodothis* 11:376

## 2. Stroma disciform, superficial, foliicole

*Microcyclus* 17:844

## II. Stroma oblong to linear or effuse

## 1. Stroma linear

*Scirrhia* 2:634

## 2. Stroma oblong to effuse, sometimes orbicular

a. Cells of spore very unequal

*Munkiella* 9:1034

b. Cells of spore equal

(1) Locules immersed in stroma

*Dothidella* 2:627

(2) Locules completely exserted from stroma

*Rosenscheldia* 9:1036**Phaeodidymae**

2:639, 9:1043, 11:377, 14:680, 16:628, 17:852

Spores 1-septate, dark, fuliginous to brown, ovoid, oblong or fusoid

## I. Stroma superficial, disciform

*Maurodothis* 17:856

## II. Stroma erumpent, pulvinate to effuse

## 1. Stroma usually effuse

*Phaeodothis* 17:854

## 2. Stroma pulvinate

a. Stroma subcarbonous

*Russoella* 9:1044

b. Stroma subcoriaceous

*Dothidea* 2:639(incl. *Hypoxylopsis* 17: 855)**Hyalophragmiae**

2:646, 9:1045, 11:377, 14:682, 16:629, 17:856

Spores 2-several-septate, hyaline, oblong to cylindric

## I. Perithecia or locules exserted from the stroma; spores sometimes colored

*Montagnella* 2:646

## II. Perithecia immersed

## 1. Stroma fleshy or waxy

*Dangardiella* 14:683

## 2. Stroma carbonous

a. Perithecia disposed in radiate lines

*Telimena* 16:631

b. Perithecia not radiate

*Darwiniella* 9:1048**Phaeophragmiae**

2:646, 9:1045, 11:377, 14:682, 16:629, 17:857

Spores 2-several-septate, colored, yellowish to brown, oblong to cylindric

## I. Stroma elongate or linear

*Rhopographus* 2:647

## II. Stroma subhemispheric

*Homostegia* 2:649

**Hyalodictyae**

8:847

Spores muriform, hyaline, ovate to oblong

I. Stroma with a round black receptacle stuffed with locules

*Pyrenotheca* 8:847

II. Stroma disciform or hemispheric

*\*Discostroma* 11:379**Phaeodictyae**

2:651, 9:1051, 11:378, 14:684, 16:632, 17:858

Spores muriform, dark, ovate to oblong

I. Stroma disciform or hemispheric

*Curreya* 2:651**Scolecosporae**

2:652, 9:1051, 14:685, 16:632, 17:859

Spores filiform, hyaline, continuous, guttate or septate

I. Ascii 8-spored

1. Spores narrowly filiform, 1-2  $\mu$  wide*Ophiodothis* 2:6522. Spores broadly filiform, 5-8  $\mu$  wide*Oxydothis* 14:674

II. Ascii many-spored

*Myriogenospora* 14:685**Family 22. MYCOPORACEAE**

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Mycelium parasitic on *Palmella* or *Chroolepus*, forming a uniform thallus without a cortex; perithecia reduced to locules in a stroma as in Dothideaceae, to which family the genera might well be referred.

I. Spores transeptate; algae *Chroolepus*

1. Spores 1-septate

\**Chlorodothis* 78

a. Spores colorless

\**Sciodothis* 78

b. Spores brown

\**Nothostroma* 78

2. Spores several-septate

\**Mycoporis* 78

a. Spores colorless

*Mycoporellum* 78

b. Spores brown

3. Spores needle-shaped

*Mycoporum* 78II. Spores muriform; algae *Palmella***Family 23. COCCOIDEACEAE**

17:860 (16:624)

Stromata with immersed locules, affixed to the matrix by a central stipitiform point, subcarnose when fresh, subcorneous when dry; locules without distinct proper walls.

**Hyalosporae**

16:624

Spores 1-celled, hyaline, ellipsoid

I. Stroma superficial, disciform-pulvinate, subcarbonous

*Coccoidea* 16:624

II. Stroma superficial, cupulate-discoid

*Schweinitziella* 9:1005

**Phaeosporae**

17: 860

Spores 1-celled, dark, ovoid

I. Stroma subcarnose, discoid Coccodiscus 17: 860**Hyalodidymae**

17: 860

Spores 1-septate, hyaline, fusoid

I. Stroma subcarnose or corneous, disciform-pulvinate Yoshinagaia 17: 860**Family 24. MICROTHYRIACEAE**

2: 658, 9: 1053, 11: 379, 14: 686, 16: 633, 17: 861

Perithecia separate, or rarely in a stroma, dimidiate, applanate, context usually beautifully radiate, subsuperficial, black, membranous or carbonous, perforate or astomous; asci 4-8-spored, usually short.

**Subfamily Microthyriiae**

Perithecia typically not seated on a subicle

**Hyalosporae**

2: 659, 9: 1053, 11: 379, 14: 686, 16: 633, 17: 861

Spores 1-celled, hyaline, ovoid to oblong or fusiform

I. Spores oblong, curved Piptostoma 9: 1054

II. Spores elliptic to fusiform, straight

1. Spores elliptic, short Myiocoprum 2: 659

2. Spores fusiform, long, sometimes 1-septate

Pemphidium 2: 670**Phaeosporae**

2: 662, 9: 1054, 16: 634, 17: 861

Spores 1-celled, dark, globose to oblong

I. Spores globose; perithecia on a hyaline subicle

Blasdalea 16: 634II. Spores oblong; subicle lacking Vizella 2: 662**Hyalodidymae**

2: 662, 9: 1055, 11: 379, 14: 687, 16: 635, 17: 862

Spores 1-septate, hyaline, oblong to fusoid

I. Asci with paraphyses

1. Perithecia with several ostioles Polystomella 9: 1063  
2. Perithecia astomous Clypeolum 2: 667

II. Asci without paraphyses

1. Perithecia smooth  
a. Perithecia more or less mytiliform and confluentBrefeldiella 9: 1063

- b. Perithecia not mytiliform or confluent
  - Microthyrium* 2:662
- 2. Perithecia setulose
  - Chaetothyrium* 9:1061

**Phaeodidymae**

2:668, 9:1064, 11:381, 14:689, 16:639, 17:865

Spores 1-septate, dark, oblong to fusoid

- I. Perithecia superficial, carbonous, perforate
  - Seynesia* 2:668

**Hyalophragmiae**

2:668, 9:1068, 11:381, 14:690, 16:642, 17:868

Spores 2-several-septate, hyaline, fusoid to cylindric

- I. Perithecia separate
  - 1. Perithecia on a fibrous mycelium
    - Trichopeltis* 9:1068
  - 2. Perithecia without a mycelium
    - a. Perithecia smooth
      - Micropeltis* 2: 669
    - b. Perithecia margined with rigid appendages
      - Actiniopsis* 17:871
- II. Perithecia in a dimidiate many-perforate stroma
  - Gilletiella* 14:691

**Phaeophragmiae**

2:668, 9:1068, 11:381, 14:690, 16:642, 17:872

Spores 2-several-septate, dark, fusoid, to cylindric

- I. Perithecia membranous, subfibrous; spores conglobate
  - Phaeoscutella* 17:872
- II. Perithecia carbonous or coriaceous
  - Scutellum* 2:668

**Hyalodictyae**

A:253, 9:1071, 14:692, 16:645

Spores muriform, hyaline, oblong to elliptic

- I. Perithecia membranous, ostiolate
  - Saccardinula* 9:1071

**Phaeodictyae**

17:873

Spores muriform, dark, oblong to elliptic

- I. Perithecia superficial, phyllogenous, subradiate
  - †*Phaeopeltis* 17:873
  - (*Phaeosaccardinula*)

**Scolecosporae**

9:1072, 16:646, 17:873

Spores acicular, hyaline or colored, continuous or septate

- I. Spores separating into cells
  - Scolecopeltis* 9:1072
- II. Spores not separating
  - Ophiopeltis* 17:873

**Subfamily Asterinae**

14:692, 16:646, 17:875

Perithecia typically seated upon an effuse radiate black subicile

**Hyalosporae**

14:692, 16:646

I. Spores hyaline, one-celled **Asterula** 1:47, 14:692**Phaeosporae**

14:693

I. Spores dark, one celled **Asteronia** 1:47, 14:693**Hyalodidymae**

14:693, 16:646, 17:882

I. Spores hyaline, 1-septate **Asterella** 1:42, 14:698**Phaeodidymae**

14:693, 16:646, 17:875

I. Spores dark, 1-septate **Asterina** 1:39, 14:693  
(incl. *Trichothyrium* 9:1062)**Hyalophragmiae**

14:699, 16:650, 17:884

I. Spores hyaline, several-septate **Asteridium** 1:49, 14:699**Phaeophragmiae**

14:699, 17:885

I. Spores dark, several-septate **Asteridiella** 14:701**Family 25. LOPHIOSTOMATACEAE**

2:672, 9:1074, 11:382, 14:702, 16:650, 17:886

Perithecia simple, separate, at first covered, then subsuperficial or insculpitate, carbonous, rarely submembranous, black, with a very narrowly rimose, broad and compressed ostiole; asci paraphysate, usually 8-spored; matrix often blackened giving the appearance of a stroma.

**Hyalosporae**

(Not represented)

**Phaeosporae**

2:673, 17:886

I. Spores 1-celled, dark **Lophiella** 2:673**Hyalodidymae**

2:675, 9:1075, 11:383, 14:702, 17:886

Spores 1-septate, hyaline, oblong to fusoid

I. Perithecia smooth **Lophiosphaera** 2:675II. Perithecia hairy, with wool at base **Lophiotricha** 9:1082**Phaeodidymae**

2:673, 9:1074, 11:382, 14:702, 16:650, 17:887

I. Spores 1-septate, dark **Schizostoma** 2:673

## Hyalophragmiae

2:678, 9:1076, 14:703, 16:651, 17:887

I. Spores hyaline, several-septate **Lophiotrema** 2:678

## Phaeophragmiae

2:689, 9:1083, 11:383, 14:704, 16:651, 17:887

Spores dark, several-septate

I. Spores caudate **Brigantiella** 17:889  
II. Spores not caudate **Lophiostoma** 2:689

## Hyalodictyae

9:1093

I. Spores hyaline or nearly so, muriform **Lophidiopsis** 9:1093

## Phaeodictyae

2:710, 9:1091, 11:384, 14:706, 16:653, 17:889

I. Spores dark, muriform **Platystomum** 17:889  
(*Lophidium* 2:710)

## Scolecosporae

2:717, 9:1094

I. Spores filiform, hyaline or dilutely colored **Lophionema** 2:717

## Family 26. CORYNELIACEAE

9:1073, 11:385, 16:650

Perithecia separate or in a stroma, coriaceous, black, lageniform, with an elongated ostiole, perforate at the apex and then broadly expanded and infundibuliform.

## Phaeosporae

9:1073, 16:650

I. Spores dark, 1-celled, spherical **Corynelia** 9:1073

## Phaeophragmiae

11:385

I. Spores dark, 3-several-septate **Coryneliella** 11:385

## Phaeodictyae

9:1073

I. Spores black, stellate, cells radiating **Tripospora** 9:1073

## Order 9. HYSTERIALES

Perithecia oblong to linear, rarely round, carbonous or membranous, rarely coriaceous, ostiole a cleft or slit; mycelium often forming a thallus with algae.

## Family 27. HEMIHYSTERIACEAE

9:1094, 11:385, 14:707, 16:653, 17:892

Perithecia simple or aggregated into a stroma, dimidiate-scutate, subcicle lacking,

or more or less developed, ostiole hysterium-like; asci 8-spored, spores usually 2-celled, dark.

**Phaeosporae**

14:707

I. Spores dark, 1-celled; subicle lacking      **Cyclostomella** 14:707

**Phaeodidymae**

9:1094, 11:385, 14:708, 16:653, 17:892

Spores dark, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Perithecia on a subicle; stroma lacking      **Morenoella** 9:1094

II. Perithecia in a stroma

1. Asci with paraphyses

**Parmularia** 14:708

(*Schneepia* 9:1097)

2. Asci without paraphyses

**Hysterostomella** 9:1098

**Hyalophragmiae**

17:892

I. Spores hyaline, 3-several-septate      **Parmulariella** 17:892

**Family 28. HYSTERICACEAE**

2:721, 9:1100, 11:385, 14:710, 16:657, 17:893

Perithecia simple or very rarely in a stroma, erumpent-superficial, horizontally, rarely vertically oblong or linear, membranous, coriaceous or carbonous, rarely carnous at first, usually black, opening along the whole surface by a somewhat narrow cleft; asci usually paraphysate, 4-8-spored, rarely many-spored.

**Hyalosporae**

2:723, 9:1100, 11:385, 14:710, 16:657, 17:893

Spores 1-celled, hyaline, globose to fusoid

I. Asci 4-spored; spores covered with mucus

**Hypodermella** 11:385

II. Asci 8-spored

1. Perithecia single or at least not coalescing

**Schizothyrium** 2:723

(*Henriquesia* 2:726)

2. Perithecia coalescing in stellate groups of 4-6

**Delpinoella** 16:658

**Phaeosporae**

2:727, 9:1100, 14:710

Spores 1-celled, dark, globose to ovoid

I. Asci 8-spored

1. Perithecia separate; asci paraphysate      **Farlowiella** 2:727, 9:1100

2. Perithecia stromatic at base; asci aparanaphysate

**Erikssonia** 14:710

II. Asci 10-12-spored

**Lembosiella** 9:1101

**Hyalodidymae**

2:727, 9:1101, 11:386, 14:711, 16:659, 17:895

Spores 1-septate, hyaline, ovoid to fusoid

I. Perithecia membranous

1. Perithecia separate, minute Aulographum 2:727
2. Perithecia in a dimidiate stroma Cyclochizum 17:896

II. Perithecia carbonous

1. Perithecia separate
  - a. Perithecia simple or scarcely branched
    - (1) Ascii 8-spored Glonium 2:731
    - (2) Ascii many-spored \*Pleoglonis 9:1103
  - b. Perithecia radiately branched, or stellate Actidium 2:738
2. Perithecia connected in orbicular sori Synglonium 14:711

III. Perithecia at first somewhat fleshy, reddish or yellow Angelinia 2:739

**Phaeodidymae**

2:740, 9:1103, 11:387, 14:711, 16:659, 17:897

Spores 1-septate, dark, ovoid to oblong

I. Perithecia on a fibrillose-radiate subicule Lembosia 2:741

II. Perithecia without a subicule

1. Perithecia coriaceous Tryblidium 2:740
2. Perithecia carbonous
  - a. Perithecia linear; cleft very narrow, straight Bulliardiella 17:902
  - b. Perithecia scutellate; cleft subcircular Dielsiella 17:902

**Hyalophragmiae**

2:765, 9:1112, 11:388, 14:715, 16:664, 17:903

Spores several-septate, hyaline, oblong to cylindric

I. Perithecia saprogenous

1. Perithecia carbonous, cleft narrow Gloniella 2:765
2. Perithecia subcoriaceous, cleft wide Pseudographis 2:769

II. Perithecia biogenous, gregarious in spots

1. Perithecia corticole Dichaena 2:771
2. Perithecia foliicole
  - a. Perithecia merely gregarious Phragmographium 17:906
  - b. Perithecia radiately disposed Aldona 16: 667

**Phaeophragmiae**

2:743, 9:1108, 11:387, 14:715, 16:664, 17:907

Spores several-septate, dark, oblong to cylindric

I. Edges of cleft somewhat obtuse, then more or less distant

1. Ascii 4-8-spored
  - a. Perithecia transversely densely and coarsely sulcate Rhytidhysterium 2:759

- b. Perithecia smooth
  - (1) Perithecia covered by the epidermis *Hypodermopsis* 17:908
  - (2) Perithecia erumpent or superficial
    - (a) Perithecia carbonous *Hysterium* 2:743
    - (b) Perithecia coriaceous *Tryblidiella* 2:757
- 2. Ascii many-spored, perithecia subcoriaceous
  - Baggea* 2:760

II. Edges of cleft very thin, closely connivent

- 1. Ascii 4-spored; perithecia subcarbonous, striate *Ostreum* 2:765
- 2. Ascii 8-spored; perithecia somewhat membranous, fragile *Mytilidium* 2:760

#### **Hyalodictyae**

2:772, 9:1116, 11:389, 14:717, 16:668, 17:909  
 Spores muriform, hyaline, ovoid to oblong

I. Perithecia separate

- 1. Perithecia carbonous, erumpent; spores without mucus *Gloniopsis* 2:772
- 2. Perithecia membranous, innate; spores with mucus sheath *Hysteropsis* 9:1118

II. Perithecia in a lenticular, radiate stroma *Mendogia* 16:669

#### **Phaeodictyae**

2:776, 9:1119, 11:389, 14:717, 16:668, 17:912  
 Spores muriform, dark, ovoid to oblong

I. Perithecia carbonous or corneo-carbonous, firm *Hysterographium* 2:776

II. Perithecia membranous, thin *Graphyllum* 16:1145, 17:913

#### **Scolecosporae**

2:784, 9:1123, 11:389, 14:719, 16:669, 17:913  
 Spores bacillar to filiform, hyaline or dark

I. Spores 2-5 times shorter than the ascii; perithecia membranous *Hypoderma* 2:784

II. Spores filiform, nearly as long as the ascii

- I. Perithecia horizontally elongate, rarely ampulliform
  - a. Perithecia elongate
    - (1) Perithecia membranous, applanate *Lophodermium* 2:791
    - (2) Perithecia subcarbonous, conchiform *Lophium* 2:799
    - (3) Perithecia subcoriaceous, depressed
      - (a) Perithecia subcorneous *Sporomega* 2:801
      - (b) Perithecia subcarnose *Colpoma* 2:803
  - b. Perithecia subspheroid or ampulliform
    - (1) Perithecia depressed spheroid, cleft longitudinal *Ostropa* 2:804

(2) Perithecia horizontally ampulliform, ostiole roundish  
*Robergea* 2:866

2. Perithecia vertically elongate, cylindric; cleft obsolete

a. Spores breaking apart into cells *Microstelium* 16:672

b. Spores not breaking apart *Acrospermum* 2:807  
 (Schizacrospermum 16:672)

Family 29. GRAPHIDACEAE

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Mycelium parasitic on yellow green algae, forming a crustose, foliose or fruticose thallus, the latter often immersed, or thallus lacking, and parasitic on lichens or on bark; perithecia single or cespitose or united in a stroma, typically oblong to elongate with a cleft-like opening, more rarely disk-shaped and with an irregular often stellate opening, more or less carbonous.

I. Perithecia separate

1. Thallus lacking, parasitic on lichens or on bark  
 Subfamily Arthoniae 89, R. 414

a. Parasitic on lichens

1. Spores 1-celled *Phacopsis* R. 419

2. Spores 2-celled *Conida* R. 420

3. Spores 4-6-celled *Celidium* R. 425

b. On bark

1. Spores 2-celled *Lecideopsis* R. 432

2. Spores 2-several-septate *Arthonia* R. 435

3. Spores muriform *Arthothelium* R. 438

2. Thallus present, crustose, or uniform

a. Perithecia without an exciple, i. e., not margined  
 Subfamily Arthoniae 89

(1) Algae *Palmella* or *Protococcus*; spores colorless

(a) Spores 1-septate *Allarthonia* 91

(b) Spores several-septate *\*Plearthonis* 91

(c) Spores muriform *Allarthothelium* 241

(2) Algae *Chroolepus*

(a) Spores transeptate

x. Spores colorless *\*Diarthonis* 91

(x) Spores 1-septate *Arthonia* 89

(y) Spores 2-several-septate *Gymnographa* 94

y. Spores brown *Arthothelium* 91

(b) Spores muriform

(3) Algae *Phyllactidium*

(a) Spores 1-septate *\*Merarthronis* 91

(b) Spores 2-several-septate *Arthoniopsis* 91

b. Perithecia margined with a distinct proper exciple  
 Subfamily Graphidae 92

(1) Thallus without cortex

(a) Algae *Palmella*

x. Perithecia with a single hymenium

(x) Spores colorless

m. Spores 1-celled

- (m) Hypothecium clear or brownish **Xylographa** 93
- (n) Hypothecium black, carbonous **Lithographa** 93
- n. Spores transeptate **Aulaxina** 94
- (y) Spores dark
  - m. Spores transeptate **Encephalographa** 94
  - n. Spores finally muriform **Xyloschistes** 94
- y. Perithecia with 2-4 parallel hymenia
  - (x) Spores 1-celled **Ptychographa** 94
  - (y) Spores transeptate **Diplogramma** 94
- (b) Algae Chroolepus
  - x. Ascii many-spored; spores filiform **Spirographa** 96
  - y. Ascii 1-8-spored
    - (x) Spores clear
      - m. Spores transeptate
        - (m) Paraphyses simple and not united
          - r. Ends of paraphyses little thickened, smooth
            - (r) Spores 1-septate **\*Digraphis** 98
            - (s) Spores 2-several-septate **Graphis** 96
          - s. Ends clavate and warted or spiny **\*Psorographis** 102
        - (n) Paraphyses branched and united **Opegrapha** 94
        - n. Spores muriform
          - (m) Paraphyses simple and not united
            - r. Ends of paraphyses not thickened, smooth **Graphina** 99
            - s. Ends of paraphyses clavate, warted or spiny **†Acanthothecis** 101  
(not *Acanthothecium* Speg.)
          - (n) Paraphyses branched and united **Helminthocarpum** 102  
(incl. *Dictyographa* 96)
          - (y) Spores dark
            - m. Spores 1-septate **Melaspilea** 96
            - n. Spores 2-several-septate **Phaeographis** 99
            - o. Spores muriform **Phaeographina** 100
        - (c) Algae Phyllactidium: spores transeptate
          - x. Spores clear; paraphyses branched and united **Opegraphella** 102
          - y. Spores dark; paraphyses simple and free **Micrographa** 102
      - (2) Thallus with a cortex: algae Chroolepus
        - Subfamily **Dirinae** 105
          - (a) Spores elliptic to fusoid, 4-8-celled, clear **Dirina** 106

(b) Spores similar but brown *Dirinastrum* 106

3. Thallus present, fruticose, erect *Subfamily Roccellae* 106

a. Hyphae of cortex parallel with thallus surface

(1) Perithecia elongate, furrowed; spores clear, 8-9-celled *Ingaderia* 107

(2) Perithecia round

(a) Hypothecium black; spores clear

x. Excipio with algae *Dendrographa* 107

y. Excipio without algae *Roccellaria* 107

(b) Hypothecium clear; spores brown, spiny *Darbshirella* 108

b. Hyphae perpendicular to surface

(1) Perithecia elongate, furrowed

(a) Perithecia immersed; hypothecium clear *Roccellographa* 108

(b) Perithecia superficial; hypothecium black *Reinkella* 108

(2) Perithecia round

(a) Spores clear; perithecia entire

x. Hypothecium black

(x) Thallus mostly crustose, slightly fruticose *Roccellina* 108

(y) Thallus distinctly fruticose *Roccella* 109

y. Hypothecium clear

(x) Algae present below the hypothecium *Pentagenella* 110

(y) No algae below the hypothecium *Combea* 109

(b) Spores brown or brownish; perithecia deeply lobed

x. Medulla clear throughout *Schizopelte* 110

y. Inner medullary layer black *Simonyella* 110

II. Perithecia in a stroma, mostly immersed *Subfamily Chiodectae* 102

I. Algae Chroolepus

a. Paraphyses simple and free

(1) Spores transeptate

(a) Spores clear *Glyphis* 103

(b) Spores brown *Sarcographa* 103

(2) Spores muriform

(a) Spores clear *Enterodictyum* 104

(b) Spores brown *Sarcographina* 103

b. Paraphyses branched and reticulately united

(1) Spores transeptate

(a) Spores colorless *Chiodectum* 104

(b) Spores brown or dark

x. Perithecia marginated *Sclerophytum* 105

y. Perithecia marginless *Synarthronia* 91

(2) Spores muriform

(a) Spores clear *Minksia* 241

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| (b) Spores brown                                      | Enterostigma 105 |
| 2. Algae Phyllactidium                                |                  |
| a. Spores 2-celled; paraphyses simple and free        | Pycnographa 105  |
| b. Spores many-celled; paraphyses branched and united | Mazosia 105      |

### Order 10. PEZIZALES

Mycelium various, but typically inconspicuous or invisible; propagaton by conidia, but usually not in evidence; reproductive body or apothecium at first closed and more or less globose, rarely elongate, then opening more or less completely into a cup, saucer or disk, waxy or fleshy, more rarely carbonous, leathery or gelatinous; asci typically 8-spored and paraphysate; spores various.

#### Family 30. PHACIDIACEAE

REHM 60

Apothecia sunken, more or less erumpent, disk-like or elongate, single or grouped, leathery or carbonous, black, firm, opening by lobes or by a rift; hypothecium poorly developed as a rule.

##### *Hyalosporae*

8:705, 11:431, 10:48, 14:813, 16:783, 18:155

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Apothecia concrete above with the epiderm

1. Apothecia and epiderm splitting radiately

*Phacidium* 8:709

2. Apothecia and epiderm splitting circumscissilely

*Stegia* 8:733

3. Apothecia and epiderm splitting irregularly

*Cryptomyces* 8:707

II. Apothecia and epiderm little or not at all concrete

*Pseudopachacidium* R. 94

##### *Phaeosporae*

14:814

Spores dark, 1-celled, oblong

I. Apothecia superficial, membranous, laciniate

*Phaeopachacidium* 14:814

##### *Hyalodidymae*

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to oblong

I. Apothecia scutellate or oblong, laciniate

*Schizothyrium* R. 75

(incl. *Rhagadolobium* 14:816)

##### *Phaeodidymae*

Spores dark, 1-septate, elliptic to oblong

I. Apothecia in black foliicole spots

*Cocconia* 8:738

II. Apothecia stellately erumpent through epiderm

*Metadothella* 18: 162

III. Apothecia and epiderm concrete, laciniate

*Keithia* 10: 49

**Phragmosporae**

8: 740

Spores typically hyaline, 2-several-septate, ovoid to oblong

I. Apothecia and epiderm concrete, laciniate

*Sphaeropezia* 8: 740, R. 72

II. Apothecia and epiderm not concrete, splitting irregularly

*Pseudographis* R. 90

**Dictyosporae**

8: 764, 16: 790

Spores muriform, typically hyaline, ovoid to oblong

I. Apothecia round to oblong, splitting irregularly; aparaphysate

*Dothiora* 8: 764, R. 108

**Scolecosporae**

8: 744, 10: 51, 11: 432, 14: 817, 16: 789, 18: 163

Spores bacillar to filiform, typically hyaline, continuous or septate

I. Apothecia and epiderm concrete

1. Apothecia in black foliicole stroma-like spots

*Rhytisma* 8: 752, R. 82  
(incl. *Duplicaria* 8: 764)

2. Apothecia not in stroma-like spots

a. Apothecia and epiderm laciniate *Coccomyces* 8: 744, R. 76  
b. Apothecia and epiderm operculately circumscissile

*Moutoniella* 18: 163

II. Apothecia and epiderm not concrete

1. Apothecia round, laciniate

*Coccophacidium* R. 97

2. Apothecia oblong to elongate, hysteroid

*Clithris* 18: 165, R. 101

**Family 31. STICTIDACEAE**

REHM 112

Apothecia sunken, finally more or less erumpent, round or elongate, single or grouped, typically waxy, rarely membranous or leathery, white or bright-colored, at least never black, splitting the epiderm lacinately or irregularly, hypothecium little developed.

**Subfamily Eustictidae**

REHM 113

Apothecia waxy, not deeply sunken, finally opening widely, and exposing the hymenium.

**Hyalosporae**

8:648, 10:44, 11:428, 14:806, 16:776, 18:146

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Spores globose

1. Asci 8-spored

*Lindauella* 16:777

2. Asci many-spored

*Flaminia* 16:777

II. Spores elliptic to oblong

1. Paraphyses long-pointed, much longer than the asci

*Stegia* 8:733, R. 155

2. Paraphyses blunt, swollen or branched

a. Paraphyses thread-shaped or forked

(1) Apothecia round

(a) Apothecia blackish; ascus pore blue with iodin

*Trochila* 8:728, R. 127

(b) Apothecia bright-colored

x. Ascus pore blue with iodin

(x) Paraphyses forked, enlarged and colored above

*Ocellaria* 8:654, R. 133

(y) Paraphyses little if at all enlarged or colored

\**Habrostictis* R. 137

y. Ascus pore not blue with iodin

*Naevia* 8:658, R. 145

(z) Apothecia oblong or elongate

(a) Hymenium blue with iodin

*Xylographa* 8:664, R. 153

(b) Hymenium not blue with iodin

*Briardia* 16:776, R. 151

b. Paraphyses irregularly branched

(1) Asci 8-spored

*Propolis* 8:648, R. 141

(2) Asci many-spored

*Propolina* 8:654**Phaeosporae**

Spores 1-celled, dark, oblong

*Stictophacidium* R. 1215**Didymosporae**

8:666, 10:45, 11:428, 14:808, 16:778, 18:147

Spores 1-septate, typically hyaline or bright-colored, oblong

I. Paraphyses lacking

*Coccopeltiza* 10:45

II. Paraphyses present

1. Spores blue or green

*Ploettnera* 16:778

2. Spores hyaline

a. Spores with 1-2 cilia at each end; hysteroid

*Iridonia* 16:788

b. Spores muticata

(1) Paraphyses filiform or forked

(a) Apothecia round

x. Ascii not blue with iodin

\**Naeviella* R. 164

y. Ascii blue with iodin

(x) Ascus pore alone blue with iodin

*Diplonaevia* 8:666, R. 161

(y) Whole hymenium blue with iodin

\**Diplocryptis* R. 158

(b) Apothecia rounded, with flexuose clefts

*Lauterbachiella* 16: 788

(2) Paraphyses irregularly branched

(a) Apothecia round; not blue with iodin

*Propolidium* 8: 667

(b) Apothecia elongate; ascus pore blue with iodin

\**Xyloglyphis* R. 170

**Phragmosporae**

8: 669, 10: 46, 11: 429, 14: 808, 16: 778, 18: 148

Spores 2-several-septate, hyaline, rarely darkish, oblong to elongate

I. Spores somewhat fuscous

*Eupropolis* 8: 676

(incl. *Janseella* 16: 780)

II. Spores hyaline

1. Paraphyses filiform or forked

a. Ascii not blue with iodin

\**Merostictis* R. 164

b. Ascii blue with iodin

(1) Ascus pore alone blue with iodin

*Phragmonaevia* 8: 674, R. 160

(2) Whole hymenium blue with iodin

*Cryptodiscus* 8: 669, R. 158

2. Paraphyses branched; apothecia elongate

*Xylogramma* 8: 677, R. 169

**Dictyosporae**

8: 704, 11: 431, 14: 812, 16: 782, 18: 151

Spores muriform, typically hyaline, ovoid to oblong

I. Ascii 1-spored

*Pleostictis* 8: 703

II. Ascii 8-spored

1. Apothecia oblong, hysteroid

*Melittiosporium* 8: 704, R. 172

2. Apothecia round

a. Apothecia urceolate

*Platysticta* 8: 703

b. Apothecia disk-like

*Delpontia* 18: 151

**Scolecosporae**

8: 681, 10: 46, 11: 429, 14: 810, 16: 781, 18: 152

Spores bacillar or filiform, typically hyaline

I. Ascii 8-spored

1. Apothecia pilose

*Lasiostictis* 8: 696

2. Apothecia not pilose

a. Spore cells separating

*Schizoxylum* 8: 697, R. 181

b. Spore cells not separating

(1) Paraphyses filiform or nearly so; ascii cylindric

*Stictis* 8: 681, R. 175

(incl. *Karstenia* 8: 702, *Cerion* 18: 154)

(2) Paraphyses much branched; ascii clavate

*Naemacyclus* 8: 701, R. 173

II. Ascii many-spored

*Carestiella* 14: 810

Subfamily **Ostropae**

REHM 185

Apothecia membranous or leathery, deeply sunken, the scarcely opened tip alone erumpent.

I. Spores 1-celled, elliptic; asci clavate      **Laquearia** R. 187

II. Spores many-celled, filiform; asci cylindric

1. Apothecia cask-shaped, partly erumpent      **Ostropa** R. 188
2. Apothecia with only the thick ostiole erumpent      **Robergea** R. 189

## Family 32. TRYBLIDIACEAE

REHM 191

Apothecia sunken, then erumpent, often lobed, brown or black, membranous or horny; hypothecium well-developed, thick.

I. Apothecia scattered

1. Spores 1-septate
  - a. Spores with a mucose covering      \***Tryblidis** R. 194
  - b. Spores without a mucose covering      **Heterosphaeria** R. 198
2. Spores 2-several-septate
  - a. Spores with a mucose covering      **Tryblidiopsis** R. 193
  - b. Spores without a mucose covering      **Odontotrema** R. 204
3. Spores muriform      **Tryblidium** R. 196
4. Spores filiform      \***Odontura** R. 207

II. Apothecia cespitose or stromate; spores bacillar or filiform      **Scleroderris** R. 208

## Family 33. DERMATEACEAE

REHM 241

Apothecia sunken, then erumpent, cup-shaped to oblong, single or grouped, waxy, leathery or horny, mostly brownish or black; hypothecium more or less developed.

**Hyalosporae**

8: 547, 10: 36, 11: 422, 14: 794, 16: 762, 18: 121

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Apothecia large, usually stalked or radicate at base

1. Apothecia ear-shaped, more or less vertical, leathery
  - a. Spores ovoid to oblong      **Midotis** 8: 547
  - b. Spores globose      **Midotiopsis** 18: 121
2. Apothecia urceolate or turbinate
  - a. Apothecia stalked; exciple and hypothecium prosenchymatic      **Urnula** 8: 548
  - b. Apothecia stalked; exciple and hypothecium parenchymatic      **Choriactis** 18: 121
  - c. Apothecia sessile, hairy; exciple parenchymatic, hypothecium prosenchymatic      **Scytopezis** 18: 122

II. Apothecia small, sessile or nearly so

## 1. Asci 8-spored

- a. Apothecia more or less corky Dermatea 8: 550, R. 246
- b. Apothecia coriaceous to subcorneous Cenangium 8: 556, R. 219  
(incl. Ameghinella 8: 584, Ephelina 8: 585)

## 2. Asci many-spored, or 8-spored and many-spored

Tympanis 8: 578, R. 264

## Phaeosporae

16: 764, 18: 127

Spores dark, 1-celled, oblong

## I. Apothecia coriaceous, erumpent

Phaeangium 16: 764

## Hyalodidymae

8: 587, 10: 37, 11: 424, 14: 798, 18: 127

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to oblong

## I. Apothecia patellate, coriaceous to corneous

Cenangella 8: 587

## II. Apothecia elongate, cleft, subcorneous

Angelinia 18: 129

## Phaeodidymae

18: 128

Spores dark, 1-septate, elliptic to oblong

## I. Apothecia patellate, coriaceous

Phaeangella 18: 128

## Hyalophragmiae

8: 594, 16: 765, 18: 129

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, elliptic to fusoid

## I. Apothecia waxy-membranous, pilose, urceolate

Crumenula 8: 600, R. 235

## Phaeophragmiae

2: 757, R. 233

Spores dark, 2-several-septate, elliptic to fusoid

## I. Apothecia hysteroid, cleft, coriaceous

Tryblidiella R. 233

## Scolecosporae

8: 601, 10: 37, 11: 425, 18: 130

Spores filiform, hyaline or subhyaline

## I. Apothecia urceolate to cup-shaped, subcoriaceous

Godronia 8: 601, R. 237

## II. Apothecia clavate, stipe corneous, disk submucose

Crinula 8: 606

## Family 34. BULGARIACEAE

REHM 444

Apothecia mostly superficial, cup-shaped to disk-shaped, usually smooth, gelatinous-fleshy or gelatinous-waxy, horn-like when dry; hypothecium gelatinous, more or less developed.

**Hyalosporae**

4:609, 10:38, 11:425, 14:801, 16:766, 18:131

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Spores globose **Pulparia** 8:612

II. Spores elliptic to bacillar

1. Apothecia in a lens-shaped gelatinous stroma

**Physmatomyces** 16:770

2. Apothecia not in a stroma

a. Exciple lacking

(1) Asci 8-spored

(a) Apothecia microscopic, margined by changed paraphyses

**Gloeopeziza** 10:41

(b) Apothecia larger; paraphyses not modified

**Agyrium** 8:634, R. 450

(2) Asci 16-spored

**\*Agyrina** 8:636

b. Exciple present

(1) Lichenicole

**Ahlesia** 8:633

(2) Not lichenicole

(a) Apothecia stipitate

**Ombrophila** 8:613, R. 475(incl. **Stamnaria** 8:620, R. 465)

(b) Apothecia sessile

x. Asci 8-spored

(x) Apothecia smooth outside

m. Apothecia with an even disk

**Orbilia** 8:621, R. 453(incl. **Bulgariopsis** 18:135)

n. Apothecia with a much folded disk

**Haematomyces** 8:633

(y) Apothecia veined or roughened outside

m. Apothecia 1-2 cm. wide **Gloeocalyx** 18:132n. Apothecia 2-9 cm. wide **Sarcosoma** 10:42, R. 497y. Asci many-spored **\*Myridium** 8:631**Phaeosporae**

8:636, 10:41, 14:804, 16:770, 18:140

Spores dark, 1-celled, elliptic to fusoid

I. Apothecia turbinate, substipitate, closed at first, large

**Bulgaria** 8:636, R. 494

II. Apothecia disciform, sessile, open at first, smaller

**Bulgariella** 8:638**Hyalodidymae**

8:639, 10:42, 11:427, 14:805, 16:771, 18:142

Spores hyaline or subhyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Parasitic, urn-shaped; paraphyses forming an epithecium

**Paryphedria** 10:43, R. 484

II. Saprophytic, disciform; epithecium lacking

**Calloria** 8:639, R. 462

**Phaeodidymae**

10: 42, 16: 771, 18: 142

Spores brown, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Apothecia subturbinate, sessile **Sorokinia** 10: 42

**Phragmosporae**

8: 641, 10: 43, 11: 427, 16: 773, 18: 143

Spores typically hyaline, 2-several-septate, fusoid

I. Apothecia turbinate to disciform **Coryne** 8: 641, R. 485

**Hyalodictyae**

18: 145

Spores hyaline, muriform, ovoid

I. Apothecia cupulate to plane **Dictyonia** 18: 144

**Phaeodictyae**

8: 646, 10: 44, 18: 144

Spores dark, muriform, ovoid to oblong

I. Hymenium sinuate-gyrose, not margined **Haematomyxa** 8: 646

II. Hymenium smooth, acute-margined **Sarcomyces** 10: 44

**Scolecosporae**

8: 646, 14: 805, 16: 775, 18: 145

Spores filiform, typically hyaline

I. Apothecia without an exciple **Agyriopsis** 14: 805

II. Exciple present

1. Apothecia dark or black; spores medium

**Holwaya** 8: 646

2. Apothecia gray or bright-colored; spores very long

**Ophiogloea** 18: 145**Family 35. PATELLARIACEAE**

REHM 277

Apothecia mostly superficial, cupulate to disk-shaped, more rarely boat-shaped or oblong, usually dark or black, carbonous, leathery, corneous or waxy; hypothecium typically well-developed.

**Hyalosporae**

8: 769, 10: 52, 11: 433, 14: 818, 16: 791, 18: 165

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Ascii many-spored

1. Spores globose **Biatorella** 8: 469, R. 303  
2. Spores allantoid **Biatorellina** 18: 172

II. Ascii 8-spored

1. Apothecia oblong to elongate, cleft **Placographa** R. 313  
2. Apothecia round

a. Parasitic on lichen thalli

(1) Exciple present **Rhymbocarpus** 14: 819

(2) Exciple lacking **Nesolechia** 10: 53, R. 315

b. Saprophytic

(1) Paraphyses branched, forming an epithecium

(a) Ascii club-shaped

x. Subcicle absent **Patinella** 8: 769, R. 310

y. Subcicle present, radiate **Actinoscypha** 8: 774

(b) Ascii cylindric **Starbaeckia** 10: 53

(2) Paraphyses simple; epithecium none **Psilothecium** 18: 168

**Phaeosporae**  
10: 55

Spores dark, 1-celled, globose to elliptic

I. Apothecia patellate, margined, black **Lagerheimia** 10: 55

**Hyalodidymae**  
8: 779, 10: 56, 11: 434, 14: 820, 16: 792, 18: 173

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Parasitic on lichen thalli **Scutula** R. 321

II. Not lichenicole

1. Apothecia smooth, saprophytic **Patellea** 8: 783, R. 283

2. Apothecia setose, parasitic on leaves **Johansonia** 8: 785

**Phaeodidymae**  
8: 779, 10: 56, 11: 434, 14: 820, 16: 792, 18: 173

Spores dark, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Ascii 8-spored

1. Apothecia on a foliicole radiate subcicle **Woodiella** 16: 794

2. Apothecia not on a subcicle

a. Apothecia round

(1) Apothecia superficial

(a) Saprophytic **Karschia** 8: 779, R. 345

(b) Parasitic on lichens **\*Epilichen** 18: 177, R. 350

(2) Apothecia sunken, then erumpent

(a) Parasitic on lichens **Abrothallus** 8: 739, R. 358

(b) Saprophytic **Caldesia** R. 289

b. Apothecia elliptic to linear

(1) Apothecia irregularly elliptic or oblong **Melaspilea** 10: 58, R. 362

(2) Apothecia boat-shaped to linear **Hysteropatella** R. 367

II. Ascii 16-spored **Ravenelula** 8: 782

III. Ascii many-spored **\*Pleospilis** 18: 179

**Hyalophragmiae**  
8: 786, 10: 59, 11: 434, 14: 821, 16: 795, 18: 179

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Parasitic on lichens **Mycobilimbia** 10: 60, R. 327

II. Saprophytic

1. Apothecia twisted when dry *Durella* 8: 790, R. 286
2. Apothecia not contorted *Patellaria* R. 329  
(incl. *Lecanidion* 8: 795)

**Phaeophragmiae**

8: 786, 10: 59, 11: 434, 14: 821, 16: 795, 18: 179

Spores dark, 2-several-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Asci 8-spored

1. Margin of cup involute, densely costate-rugose *Rhytidopeziza* 10: 65
2. Margin not costate-rugose
  - a. Apothecia erumpent *Pseudotryblidium* 10: 65, R. 370
  - b. Apothecia superficial
    - (1) Parasitic typically on lichens
      - (a) Apothecia round *Leciographa* 10: 61, R. 372
      - (b) Apothecia elliptic to elongate *\*Lecoglyphis* R. 380
    - (2) Saprophytic *\*Mycolecia*, R. 372, 10: 61

II. Asci many-spored

**Dictyosporae**

8: 802, 11: 435, 14: 823, 18: 185

Spores hyaline or subhyaline, muriform, ovoid to oblong

I. Apothecia laciniate, depressed-spheroid *Blitrydium* 8: 802

II. Apothecia not laciniate, patellate *Tryblidaria* 18: 186

**Scolecosporae**

8: 807, 10: 65, 11: 435, 14: 823, 16: 798

Spores hyaline or subhyaline, bacillar to filiform

I. Spores separating at the joints *Bactrospora* 10: 67, R. 344

II. Spores not separating

- I. Apothecia sessile
  - a. Parasitic *Mycobacidia* 10: 66, R. 337
  - b. Saprophytic *Pragmopara* R. 339  
(incl. *Scutularia* 8: 807)
2. Apothecia stalked, turbinate
  - a. Parasitic *\*Parathalle* R. 343
  - b. Saprophytic *Lahmia* 10: 65, R. 341

**Family 36. CALICIACEAE**

REHM 388, ZAHLBRUCKNER 80

Mycelium inconspicuous and saprophytic, or parasitic on algae, forming a powdery, crustose, foliose or fruticose thallus; apothecia sessile or stalked, cup- to top-shaped, opening more or less completely, asci disappearing very early and the disk then covered with a persistent mass of spores and paraphyses, i. e., mazaedium; excipule prosenchymatic, horny, proper or thalline.

I. Mycelium saprophytic, at least not forming a thallus

- I. Spores 1-celled, globose or globoid

- a. Spores clear or merely yellowish
  - (1) Algae present but not forming a thallus
    - Farriolla 83
  - (2) Algae lacking
    - (a) Ascii long and slender stalked, ovoid above
      - Caliciopsis R. 388
    - (b) Ascii cylindric
      - Roesleria 8:826, R. 396
- b. Spores dark
  - (1) Apothecia black, nearly sessile
    - Sphinctrina 83, R. 389
  - (2) Apothecia bright-colored, with a slender stalk
    - \*Eucyphelis R. 392  
(Cyphelium Rehm)
- 2. Spores typically 2-several-celled
  - a. Spores 2-celled
    - (1) Apothecia sessile
      - Acolium R. 398
    - (2) Apothecia with a slender stalk
      - Mycocalicium R. 401
  - b. Spores 3-several-celled
    - Stenocybe 82 R. 413
- II. Mycelium forming a thallus with algae
  - 1. Thallus crustose
    - a. Spores 1-celled, globose or globoid
      - (1) Ascii 8-spored
        - (a) Spores dark; disk more or less flat
          - x. Apothecia stalked
            - Chaenotheca 81
          - y. Apothecia sessile
            - \*Holocyphis 84
        - (b) Spores clear or yellowish; disk globose
          - Coniocybe 82
      - (2) Ascii many-spored
        - Tylophorella 85
    - b. Spores 2-several-celled, transeptate or muriform
      - (1) Spores transeptate
        - (a) Spores 2-celled, dark or brown
          - x. Apothecia stalked
            - (x) Apothecia long-stalked
              - Calicium 81
            - (y) Apothecia with short thick stalk
              - Pyrgidium 83
          - y. Apothecia sessile
            - (x) Algae Pleurococcus
              - Cyphelium 83
            - (y) Algae Chroolepus
              - m. Proper exciple alone present
                - \*Dipyrgis 84
              - n. Thalline exciple also present
                - \*Ditylis 84
          - (b) Spores 3-many-celled
            - x. Proper exciple alone present
              - Pyrgillus 84
            - y. Thalline exciple also present
              - Tylophorum 84
        - (2) Spores muriform
          - Pseudacolium 84
      - 2. Thallus foliose
        - a. Thallus of horizontal scales with marginal apothecia
          - Calycidium 85

- b. Horizontal scales sterile; apothecia on cylindric podetia  
Tholurna 85
- 3. Thallus fruticose
  - a. Thallus hollow; apothecia on the under side  
Pleurocybe 85
  - b. Thallus with solid medulla; apothecia terminal
    - (1) Apothecia without thalline covering, goblet-like  
Acrosocyphus 86
    - (2) Apothecia enclosed in a globose thalline exciple, which finally opens irregularly at the top  
Sphaerophorus 86

### Family 37. CHRYSTOTRICHACEAE

ZAHLRUCKNER 117, 127

Apothecia disk-form, margined, ascii persistent; mazaedium lacking, thallus uniform, cobwebby, cottony or spongy, loose, without layers, algae Palmella, Pleurococcus, Chroolepus or Cladophora.

- I. Thallus with Palmella or Pleurococcus
  - 1. Spores 1-celled  
Crocynia 242
  - 2. Spores 2-4-celled  
Chrysotrix 117
- II. Thallus with Chroolepus; spores clear
  - 1. Spores 1-celled  
\*Holocoenis 128
  - 2. Spores 2-celled  
Coenogonium 127
- III. Thallus with Cladophora; apothecia lacking  
Racodium 128

### Family 38. COLLEMATACEAE

ZAHLRUCKNER 154, 158, 167, 168

Apothecia disk-form or pitcher-form, with persistent ascii; thallus more or less gelatinous when moist, mostly without layers, always with blue-green algae, scaly, foliose or fruticose, rarely crustose.

- I. Algae Gloeocapsa, Chroococcus or Xanthocapsa: spores typically 1-celled, colorless
  - Subfamily Pyrenopsidae 158
  - 1. Algae Gloeocapsa
    - a. Thallus crustose, scaly or dwarf fruticose
      - (1) Spores 1-celled
        - (a) Ascii 8-spored  
Pyrenopsis 159
        - (b) Ascii 32-spored  
\*Pleopyrenis 160
      - (2) Spores 2-celled  
Cryptothele 159
    - b. Thallus foliose, of a single leaf; spores clear, 1-celled  
Phylliscidium 160
    - c. Thallus fruticose, with rhizoids; spores clear, 1-celled  
Synalissa 160
  - 2. Algae Chroococcus
    - a. Thallus crustose; apothecia more or less open  
Pyrenopsidium 160
    - b. Thallus foliose, of one leaf, umbilicate; apothecia closed  
Phylliscum 161

3. Algae Xanthocapsa

- Thallus crustose
  - Spores 1-celled
    - Hymenium covered with a mass of algae and hyphae  
**Gonohymenia** 161
    - Hymenium without epithelial mass
      - Thallus pseudoparenchymatic at margin  
**Forssellia** 161
      - Thallus nowhere pseudoparenchymatic  
**Psorotrichia** 161
  - Spores 2-celled; apothecia closed  
**Collemopsisidium** 161
- Thallus of one leaf, umbilicate, often lobed
  - Thallus pseudoparenchymatic  
**Anema** 162
  - Thallus not pseudoparenchymatic
    - Spores 1-celled
      - Hyphae loose, net-like at margin  
**Thyrea** 162
      - Hyphae perpendicular to the margin  
**Jenmania** 162
    - Spores 2-celled  
**Paulia** 163
- Thallus fruticose, branched, upright
  - Thallus without layers
    - Asci 8-spored  
**Peccania** 163
    - Asci 12-many-spored  
**\*Pleoconis** 164
  - Thallus layered, with a cortex  
**Phloeopeccania** 164

II. Thallus with Nostoc; spores clear  
**Subfamily Collematae** 168

- Apothecia with proper exciple only, biatorin
  - Spores 1-celled
    - Spores globose to fusoid, straight
      - Thallus crustose, scarcely gelatinous  
**Leprocollema** 170
      - Thallus scaly or dwarf fruticose, gelatinous  
**Leciophysma** 170
      - Spores needle-shaped, twisted  
**Koerberia** 173
    - Spores transeptate, 2-many-celled
      - Spores 2-celled; thallus without cortex  
**Homothecium** 171
      - Spores 4-8-celled; thallus with cortex  
**Arctomia** 173
  - Apothecia with thalline exciple, lecanorin
    - Spores 1-celled
      - Thallus scaly or dwarf fruticose; spores thin-walled
        - Thallus without cortex  
**Physma** 170
        - Thallus with pseudoparenchymatic cortex  
**Lemmopsis** 171
      - Thallus large-leaved; spores thick-walled or mucose  
**Dichodium** 171
    - Spores transeptate to muriform
      - Thallus without cortex

- (a) Spores 2-celled \**Dicolemma* 172
- (b) Spores transeptate, many-celled *Collema* 171
- (c) Spores muriform *Blennothallia* 172
- (2) Thallus with a pseudoparenchymatic cortex on one or both sides or pseudoparenchymatic throughout
  - (a) Spores transeptate, 3-many-celled *Leptogiosis* 175
  - (b) Spores muriform *Leptogium* 174

III. Thallus with Scytonema or Stigonema; spores colorless

Subfamily *Ephebae* 154

- 1. Thallus crustose to scaly
- a. Thallus uniform, not corticate
  - (1) Spores 1-celled *Pterygiopsis* 157
  - (2) Spores 4-celled *Petractis* 124
- b. Thallus corticate above *Porocyphus* 157
- 2. Thallus dwarf fruticose, much branched, dark
  - a. Apothecia sunken in swellings of the thallus
    - (1) Spores 1-celled; paraphyses present *Ephebeia* 155
    - (2) Spores 2-3-celled *Ephebe* 155
  - b. Apothecia superficial
    - (1) Thallus without pseudoparenchymatic cortex or central medulla
      - (a) Paraphyses capitate, septate *Spilonema* 154
      - (b) Paraphyses filiform, not septate *Thermitis* 154
    - (2) Thallus with large-celled pseudoparenchymatic cortex and central medulla
      - (a) Cortex of one row of cells; spores 2-celled *Leptodendriscum* 155
      - (b) Cortex of several rows
        - x. Spores 1-celled *Leptogidium* 156
        - y. Spores 2-celled *Polychidium* 156

IV. Algae Rivularia; spores clear

Subfamily *Lichinae* 164

- 1. Apothecia disk-form; thallus scaly to granular
  - a. Apothecia with proper exciple; algae horizontal *Pterygium* 165
  - b. Apothecia with thalline exciple; algae erect *Steinera* 166
- 2. Apothecia almost perithecioid; thallus dwarf fruticose
  - a. Algae in the middle of the thallus and parallel with the long axis of the branches *Lichinodium* 166
  - b. Algae absent from the middle but marginal beneath the cortex
    - (1) Algae parallel with the long axis of the branches *Lichina* 167
    - (2) Algae perpendicular to the long axis
      - (a) Paraphyses present *Lichinella* 166
      - (b) Paraphyses absent *Homopsisella* 167

## Family 39. PELTOPHORACEAE

ZAHLBRUCKNER 122, 176, 190

Thallus firm, not at all gelatinous, crustose or foliose, more or less lobed and somewhat erect at the margin but never truly fruticose, typically attached to the substratum by rhizoids or by a navel, with a pseudoparenchymatic cortex on one or both sides or pseudoparenchymatic throughout; apothecia typically sunken in the thallus or grown together with it on the whole under side, more or less margined by the thallus, but a proper exciple lacking.

I. Thallus uniform to crustose; algae *Protococcus*, rarely *Pleurococcus*

## Subfamily Ectolechia 122

1. Spores transeptate, usually 2-3-celled

a. Paraphyses not branched

(1) Paraphyses free; no algae below the hypothecium

*Asterothyrium* 123

(2) Paraphyses united; algae below the hypothecium

*Lecaniella* 124

b. Paraphyses branched and united

(1) Spores 2-celled

*Actinoplaca* 124

(2) Spores many-celled

*Tapellaria* 243

2. Spores muriform

a. Ascii 1-spored; hypothecium without algae

(1) Paraphyses unbranched, free

*Lopadiopsis* 123

(2) Paraphyses branched, united

(a) Epithecium without algae

*Sporopodium* 123

(b) Epithecium with algae

*\*Gonothecis* 123

b. Ascii 8-spored; hypothecium with algae below

*Arthotheliopsis* 124

II. Thallus foliose or foliose scaly, rarely subfruticose; algae typically bluegreen, rarely bright-green

I. Apothecia not marginal; thallus pseudoparenchymatic throughout

## Subfamily Heppiae 176

One genus, parasitic on *Scytonema*

*Heppia* 177

2. Apothecia typically marginal or even with the thallus; thallus layered

## Subfamily Peltophorae 190

a. Thallus foliose, usually large-leaved

(1) Apothecia on the upper side of the thallus

(a) Apothecia marginal on lobes of thallus; lower surface of thallus without cortex

x. Algae *Nostoc*

†*Peltophora* 194

(*Peltigera*)

y. Algae *Palmella* (*Dactylococcus*)

\**Chloropeltis* 194

(b) Apothecia superficial; lower surface with cortex below the apothecia

x. Algae *Nostoc*

*Solorina* 192

y. Algae *Palmella*

*Solorinina* 192

(2) Apothecia on the under side of elongate thallus lobes; thallus completely corticate on both sides

x. Algae *Nostoc*

*Nephromium* 194

- y. Algae Palmella *Nephroma* 193
- b. Thallus minute, small triangular scales radiating from the apothecium
  - (1) Ascii 8-spored; spores brownish, 4-6-celled *Asteristium* 191
  - (2) Ascii many-spored; spores clear, 2-celled *Solorinella* 192

**Family 40. LECIDEACEAE**

ZAHLBRUCKNER 114, 129, 138, 144

Thallus firm, not gelatinous, crustose, scaly or foliose, exceptionally dwarf fruticose, with rhizoids or a navel in the larger forms, with or without cortex; apothecia superficial or somewhat sunken at first, with a characteristic proper exciple, very rarely lacking, but without a thalline exciple. The absence of the latter distinguishes this family from the Parmeliaceae.

- 1. Thallus uniform or crustose
  - 1. Algae Chroolepus or Phyllactidium Subfamily *Lecanactidae* 114
    - a. Proper exciple lacking, or rudimentary and lateral
      - (1) Spores transeptate; exciple mostly absent *Schismatomma* 115
      - (2) Spores muriform; exciple thin, complete *Melampygium* 116
    - b. Proper exciple well-developed, carbonous
      - (1) Spores 2-celled *Arthoniactis* 115
      - (2) Spores 4-many-celled *Lecanactis* 115
      - (3) Spores needle-shaped *\*Scolecastis* 115
  - 2. Algae Pleurococcus or Palmella Subfamily *Lecideae* 129
    - a. Thallus uniform-crustose, loose, without cortex; spores clear, fusoid, 4-celled *Pilocarpum* 116
    - b. Thallus typically crustose, firm
      - (1) Ascii 1-8-spored, rarely 16-32-spored
        - (a) Spores 1-celled
          - x. Spores clear
            - (x) Ascii 1-2-spored; spores large, thick-walled *Mycoblastus* 133
            - (y) Ascii 8-spored
              - m. Exciple black, carbonous *Lecidea* 130
              - n. Exciple clear or colored, not carbonous *Biatora* 132
          - (z) Ascii 16-32-spored *\*Pleolecis* 132
        - y. Spores brown *Orphniospora* 133
      - (b) Spores 2-celled
        - x. Spores clear
          - (x) Paraphyses simple
            - m. Spores thick-walled, large *Megalospora* 134
            - n. Spores thin-walled, small
              - (m) Thallus with cortex *\*Diphloëis* 136
              - (n) Thallus without cortex

- r. Excipe and hypothecium dark or black  
*Catillaria* 133
- s. Excipe and hypothecium clear or bright  
*Biatorina* 134
- (y) Paraphyses branched, in a slimy hymenium  
*\*Diphanis* 138
- y. Spores brown; paraphyses branched  
*\*Diphaeis* 138
- (c) Spores 4-many-celled
  - x. Spores elliptic to long-fusoid
    - (x) Thallus not corticate, crustose-uniform  
*Bacidia* 135
    - m. Spores thin-walled  
*Bombyliospora* 136
    - n. Spores thick-walled  
*Toninia* 136
  - y. Spores needle-shaped or filiform  
*†Scolecosporis* 136  
(*Scoliciosporum*)
- (d) Spores muriform
  - x. Spores clear
    - (x) Spores with mucus covering; paraphyses branched  
*\*Phalodictyum* 138
    - (y) Spores without mucus cover; paraphyses simple  
*Lopadium* 137
    - y. Spores brown, mucose  
*Rhizocarpum* 137
  - (z) Ascii many-spored
    - (a) Excipe bright-colored, soft  
*Biatorella* 151
    - (b) Excipe dark or black, hard  
*Sporostatia* 152
- II. Thallus scaly or foliose; algae *Pleurococcus* or *Palmella*  
Subfamily *Phyllopsorae* 138
  - 1. Thallus scaly, with rhizoids; disk even
    - a. Spores 1-celled
      - (1) Hypothecium pseudoparenchymatic  
*Phyllopsora* 138
      - (2) Hypothecium not pseudoparenchymatic
        - (a) Excipe clear or bright  
*Psoromaria* 183
        - (b) Excipe dark or black  
*Psora* 132
    - b. Spores transeptate  
*Psorella* 139
  - 2. Thallus mostly with one large leaf; disk often furrowed  
Subfamily *Gyrophorae* 147
    - a. Spores 1-celled; disk furrowed in most of the species  
*Gyrophora* 147
    - b. Spores transeptate
      - (1) Spores 2-many-celled, colorless  
*\*Merophora* 148
      - (2) Spores 2-celled, brown  
*Dermatiscum* 149
    - c. Spores muriform, dark  
*Umbilicaria* 149
  - III. Thallus dwarf fruticose, of low erect thallus lacking; spores clear, 2-celled  
slightly branched podetia, horizontal  
*Sphaerophoropsis* 133

## Family 41. CLADONIACEAE

ZAHLBRUCKNER 139

Thallus of two kinds, one horizontal on the substratum, crustose, scaly to foliose, the other consisting of erect clubshaped, cupshaped or filiform, simple or branched podetia; algae typically *Pleurococcus*; apothecia terminal or lateral, mostly convex to globose, with proper exciple only, except in *Chlorocaulum*; spores colorless.

## I. Apothecia with proper exciple

- I. Podetia short, simple, rarely forked; apothecia terminal
  - a. Podetia equal, not broadened above
    - (1) Podetia covering the surface
      - (a) Hypothecium clear
        - x. Spores 1-celled **Baeomyces 140**
        - y. Spores transseptate
          - (x) Spores elliptic to rod-shaped
            - m. Spores 2-celled \***Dibaeis 140**
            - n. Spores 4-celled
              - (m) Algae bluegreen \***Cyanobaeis 141**
              - (n) Algae yellow-green **Heteromyces 141**
            - (y) Spores filiform, many-celled **Gomphylus 141**
          - (b) Hypothecium dark; spores 1-celled **Pilophorum 142**
        - (2) Podetia marginal on a foliose thallus **Gymnoderma 142**
      - b. Podetia broadened above into lobes or tongues bearing the hymenium on one side
        - (1) No algae below the hymenium; medulla uniform **Glossodium 142**
        - (2) Algae below the hymenium; medulla with thicker strands **Thysanothecium 142**
      - 2. Podetia funnelform, cupshaped or more or less branched, large
        - a. Spores 1-celled; podetia hollow **Cladonia 143**
        - b. Spores 4-many-celled **Stereocaulum 146**
        - c. Spores muriform **Argopsis 146**

II. Apothecia with thalline exciple **\*Chlorocaulum 146**

## Family 42. PARMELIACEAE

ZAHLBRUCKNER 118, 124, 150, 195, 199, 207, 216

Thallus of one kind, podetia lacking, firm, not gelatinous, crustose, scaly, foliose or fruticose, often with rhizoids, typically layered, algae typically yellow green, but bluegreen in two subfamilies; apothecia characterized by a thalline exciple, which is rarely lacking, superficial, rarely immersed

- I. Thallus typically crustose, sometimes scaly or lobed at the margin
  - I. Algae *Pleurococcus* or *Palmella*, rarely *Protococcus*
    - a. Ascii 1-32-spored, mostly 8-spored
      - (1) Disk conspicuous, not perithecid **Subfamily Leanorae 199**
        - (a) Spores 1-celled

- x. Ascii 1-8-spored
  - (x) Paraphyses simple, free
    - m. Spores straight, elliptic to oblong
      - (m) Thallus bright yellow; pycnoconidia elliptic
        - Candelariella* 207
      - (n) Thallus rarely bright yellow; conidia filiform
        - r. Cortex not.pseudoparenchymatic
          - Lecanora* 201
        - s. Cortex pseudoparenchymatic
          - Psoroma* 183
      - n. Spores crescent to falcate
        - Harpidium* 199
    - (y) Paraphyses branched and united
      - y. Ascii 12-many-spored
        - (b) Spores 2-celled
          - x. Paraphyses simple, free
            - (x) Sterigmata exobasidial
              - Lecania* 204
            - (y) Sterigmata endobasidial
              - Icmadophila* 204
                - (incl. *Placolecania* 205)
              - Calenia* 205
          - y. Paraphyses branched, united
            - (c) Spores 4-many-celled
              - x. Apothecia superficial
                - (x) Ascii 1-8-spored
                  - m. Thallus with cortex
                    - Haematomma* 205
                  - n. Thallus without cortex
                    - (m) Paraphyses forked; spores moniliform, 30-40-celled
                      - Conotrema* 121
                    - (n) Paraphyses simple; spores not moniliform, 8-30-celled
                      - \*Adermatis* 204
                - (y) Ascii 16-32-spored
                  - y. Apothecia immersed; thallus without cortex
                    - (x) Paraphyses simple, free
                      - Phlyctella* 206
                    - (y) Paraphyses branched and united
                      - Phlyctidia* 206
                - (d) Spores muriform
                  - x. Spores clear, at least not dark
                    - (x) Apothecia superficial, broad
                      - (y) Apothecia immersed, small
                        - Myxodictyum* 206
                    - y. Spores dark
                      - Phlyctis* 206
              - (2) Disk small, more or less closed and perithecioid; apothecia mostly sunk-en in warts
                - (a) Spores 1-celled
                  - x. Paraphyses simple, free
                    - Perforaria* 195
                  - y. Paraphyses branched and united
                    - Pertusaria* 195

(b) Spores 2-celled; paraphyses branched and united  
**Varicellaria** 198

b. Asci many-spored; spores 1-celled, more rarely 2-celled  
**Subfamily Acarosporae** 150

(1) Apothecia superficial

(a) Thallus bright yellow \***Pleochroma** 207

(b) Thallus not bright yellow **Maronea** 152

(2) Apothecia typically immersed, with mostly narrow disk  
**Acarospora** 152

2. Algae Chroolepus or Phyllactidium; apothecia with thalline exciple, at least when young  
**Subfamily Gyalectae** 124  
 (incl. Thelotremae 118)

a. Thalline exciple present and persistent

(1) Spores 1-celled **Jonaspis** 125

(2) Spores 2-celled \***Ocellis** 118

(3) Spores 4-many-celled

(a) Spores clear

x. Apothecia sprouting repeatedly from the margin, forming erect forked chains of apothecia **Polystroma** 121

y. Apothecia not in chains

(x) Algae Chroolepus

m. Exciple and hypothecium clear  
**Ocellularia** 118

n. Exciple and hypothecium dark, hard

(y) Algae Phyllactidium **Sagiolechia** 126

(b) Spores brown **Phyllophthalmaria** 120

(4) Spores muriform

(a) Spores clear

x. Paraphyses simple, free **Thelotrema** 119

y. Paraphyses branched and united \***Phanotylium** 121

(b) Spores dark or brown

x. Paraphyses simple, free **Leptotrema** 120

y. Paraphyses branched and united

(x) Apothecia sunken in groups in a stroma  
**Tremotylium** 120

(y) Apothecia not in a stroma  
**Gyrostomum** 120

b. Thalline exciple present at first, then more or less completely disappearing

(1) Asci 1-8-spored

(a) Spores 2-celled **Microphiale** 125

(b) Spores 4-many-celled **Bryophagus** 126

(c) Spores muriform **Gyalecta** 125

(2) Asci 12-many-spored

(a) Spores 2-celled **Ramonia** 125

(b) Spores 6-many-celled **Pachyphiale** 126

II. Thallus typically foliose or fruticose, sometimes small-leaved or scaly; thalline exciple sometimes lacking

1. Algae Pleurococcus, Protococcus, Palmella or Cystococcus

a. Asci many-spored; apothecia cespitose on a one-leaved thallus  
**Glypholecia** 153

b. Asci 1-32-spored

(1) Thallus foliose, horizontal or upright, rarely fruticose, typically dorsiventral

(a) Thallus with cyphellae or pseudocyphellae or furnished with well-developed clubshaped cephalodia

x. Lower side of thallus with cyphellae or pseudocyphellae

(x) Apothecia with thalline exciple

m. Spores 2-celled

(m) Spores clear \***Diphanosticta** 189

(n) Spores brown \***Diphaeosticta** 189

n. Spores 4-many-celled

(m) Spores clear \***Phanosticta** 189

(n) Spores brown **Sticta** 188

(y) Apothecia with proper exciple only  
\***Dysticta** 189

y. Lower side of thallus without cyphellae or pseudocyphellae; thallus typically with cephalodia

(x) Algae Protococcus **Lobaria** 185

(y) Algae Cystococcus, i. e., in mucose colonies  
\***Cystolobis** 188

(b) Thallus typically without cyphellae, pseudocyphellae, and cephalodia

Subfamily **Parmeliae** 207

x. Asci 16-32-spored **Candelaria** 209

y. Asci 2-8-spored

(x) Cortex on both sides of thallus

m. Apothecia superficial

(m) Lower cortex more or less cellular, usually with rhizoids  
**Parmelia** 211  
(incl. **Parmeliopsis** 209)

(n) Lower cortex without rhizoids, spongy, of net-like hyphae  
**Anzia** 213

n. Apothecia marginal or terminal; thallus often fruticose

(m) Disks upright from the beginning  
**Cetraria** 214

(n) Disks on the under side of thallus lobes, later upright by the twisting of the lobes  
**Nephromopsis** 216

(y) Cortex on the upper side alone

m. Apothecia superficial; lower surface without cyphellae  
**Physcidia** 209

n. Apothecial terminal; cyphellae on lower side  
**Heterodea** 208

(2) Thallus fruticose, erect or hanging, often long and hair-like; radial, rarely dorsiventral in structure Subfamily **Usneae** 216

(a) Spores 1-celled or unknown

- x. Medulla traversed by varying solid strands  
*Letharia* 218
  - y. Medulla uniform without strands
    - (x) Cortex formed of hyphae running lengthwise
      - m. Spores clear; asci 8-spored  
*Bryopogon* 219
      - n. Spores brownish; asci 4-spored  
*Alectoria* 219
    - (y) Cortex of hyphae more or less perpendicular to the long axis, pseudoparenchymatic
      - m. Medulla of hyphae running lengthwise
        - (m) Medulla loose, not horny; apothecia unknown  
*Thamnolia* 225
      - (n) Medulla firm, horny
        - r. Thallus low, podetium-like; apothecia unknown  
*Siphula* 225
        - s. Thallus fruticose, elongate; apothecia known
          - (r) Thallus dorsiventral, without fibrous branches; medulla and cortex not separable  
*Everniopsis* 218
          - (s) Thallus radial, usually with fibrous branches; medulla and cortex readily separable  
*Usnea* 223
        - n. Medulla of hyphae running in all directions
          - (m) Thallus more or less hollow
            - r. Thallus swollen, tubular  
*Dactyliina* 218
            - s. Thallus not swollen and tubular
              - (r) Thallus fruticose, erect  
*Dufourea* 218
              - (s) Thallus podetium-like; apothecia unknown  
*Endocena* 226
          - (n) Thallus flattened, not hollow, dorsiventral  
*Evernia* 217
          - (b) Spores 2-celled  
*Ramalina* 220
          - (c) Spores muriform, brown, large; asci 1-spored  
*Oropogon* 220
      - 2. Algae bluegreen, Scytonema or Nostoc
        - a. Thallus large-leaved, with cypellae, pseudocypellae or cephalodia
          - (1) Lower side of thallus with cypellae or pseudocypellae
            - (a) Apothecia with thalline exciple
              - x. Spores clear, bacillar to acicular, 2-8-celled  
*\*Podostictina* 189
              - y. Spores brown
                - (x) Spores 2-celled  
*Stictina* 189
                - (y) Spores 4-celled  
*\*Merostictina* 189
            - (b) Apothecia with proper exciple only  
*\*Dystictina* 190

(2) Cyphellae or pseudocyphellae absent; cephalodia usually present  
 (a) Apothecia with thalline exciple

**\*Phycodiscis 188**

(b) Apothecia with proper exciple only

**Lobarina 188**

b. Thallus scaly to small-leafy, sometimes crustose, exceptionally large-leafy, without cyphellae, etc. **Subfamily Pannariae 178**

(1) Lower surface of thallus scarcely or not at all veined; spores 1-2-celled

(a) Upper cortex well-developed; distinct

x. Upper cortex with hyphae perpendicular to it

(x) Upper cortex hairy or pilose

**Erioderma 183**

(y) Upper cortex not hairy

m. Apothecia with thalline exciple

(m) Spores 1-celled; algae Nostoc

**Pannaria 181**

(n) Spores 2-celled; algae Scytonema

**Massalongia 183**

n. Apothecia with proper exciple only

(m) Spores 1-celled **Parmeliella 181**

(n) Spores 2-many-celled **Placynthium 181**

y. Upper cortex of horizontal hyphae

**Coccocarpia 184**

(b) Upper cortex indistinct; algae occupying nearly the whole width of the thallus **Lepidocellema 180**

(2) Lower surface of thallus with distinct forked veins; spores 4-celled

**Hydrothyria 184**

**Family 43. PHYSIACEAE**

ZAHLBRUCKNER 226-234

Thallus crustose, foliose or fruticose, as in Parmeliaceae; apothecia mostly lecanorin, sometimes with proper exciple alone; spores normally 2-celled, with more or less thickened cross-wall, often traversed by a line-like canal, or exceptionally 1-many-celled or muriform

I. Spores 2-celled

1. Spores clear

a. Thallus without cortex, uniform or crustose

(1) Apothecia with thalline exciple **Caloplaca 227**

(2) Apothecia with proper exciple only

**Blastenia 226**

b. Thallus with cortex, foliose or fruticose

(1) Thallus foliose, horizontal or ascending, dorsiventral, with rhizoids, cortex pseudoparenchymatic on both sides **Xanthoria 229**

(2) Thallus fruticose, erect, radial, cortex of conglutinate longitudinal hyphae **Theloschistes 230**

2. Spores dark or brown

a. Thallus without cortex, uniform or crustose

(1) Apothecia with thalline exciple  
 (a) Ascii 8-spored *Rinodina* 232  
 (b) Ascii 12-24-spored *\*Pleorinis* 233

(2) Apothecia with proper exciple only  
*Buellia* 231

b. Thallus with cortex, foliose or fruticose  
 (1) Upper cortex of perpendicular hyphae, pseudoparenchymatic  
 (a) Apothecia with thalline exciple  
 x. Hypothecium clear *Physcia* 234  
 y. Hypothecium black *Dirinaria* 235  
 (b) Apothecia with proper exciple only  
*Pyxine* 234

(2) Upper cortex of hyphae parallel with the long axis, not pseudoparenchymatic; apothecia with proper exciple  
*Anaptychia* 236

II. Spores 3-4-celled

1. Spores clear  
 a. Thallus without cortex, uniform or crustose  
 (1) Apothecia with thalline exciple *\*Meroplacis* 228  
 (2) Apothecia with proper exciple only  
*Xanthocarpia* 227  
 b. Thallus with cortex, fruticose *Niorma* 230

2. Spores brown  
 a. Thallus without cortex, uniform or crustose  
 (1) Apothecia with thalline exciple *\*Merorinis* 233  
 (2) Apothecia with proper exciple alone  
*Diplotomma* 232

b. Thallus with cortex, foliose; exciple proper  
*\*Phragmopyxine* 234

III. Spores muriform, brown  
 1. Thallus without cortex, uniform or crustose  
*\*Dictyorinis* 233  
 2. Thallus with cortex, foliose  
*Hyperphyscia* 236

#### Family 44. MOLLISIACEAE

REHM 503

Apothecia superficial or erumpent, cupulate to disk-shaped, mostly smooth, rarely with hairs, typically soft-waxy; distinguished from all other families by the typically brownish exciple, which is entirely parenchymatic, or at least about the base.

##### Subfamily Eumollisiae

Apothecia superficial from the beginning

##### Hyalosporae

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to elliptic

I. Apothecia not on a subcile  
 1. Spores globose *Mollisiella* 18: 64  
 2. Spores elliptic to fusoid *Mollisia* R. 511, 8: 321

II. Apothecia on a subicle Tapesia R. 573, 8: 371**Hyalodidymiae**

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to oblong

I. Apothecia not on a subicle Niptera R. 549, 8: 480

## II. Apothecia on a subicle

1. Spores with a mucose covering Stictoclypeolum 18: 110

2. Spores not mucose

a. Spores constricted, large,  $50 \times 25 \mu$  Psorotheciopsis 16: 746b. Spores not constricted, small,  $12 \times 5 \mu$ Linhartia 16: 744**Hyalophragmiae**

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Apothecia not on a subicle or thallus Belonidium R. 561, 8: 496

## II. Apothecia on a subicle or thallus

1. Spores ciliate at each end Ciliella 16: 748

2. Spores not ciliate

a. Apothecia on a subicle of hyphal threads

Trichobelonium R. 590, 16: 747

b. Apothecia on a parenchymatic thallus

Pazschkea 14: 788(incl. Psorotheciella 16: 746)**Hyalodictyae**

Spores hyaline, muriform, ovoid to oblong

## I. Subicle present; asci 1-4-spored; spores mucose

†Melittosporis 16: 751(Melittosporiopsis)**Scolecosporae**

Spores hyaline, filiform, usually septate

I. Apothecia gregarious; subicle lacking Belonopsis R. 571, 16: 752**Subfamily Pyrenopezizae**

Apothecia at first covered, then erumpent and more or less superficial

**Hyalosporae**

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

## I. Apothecia bright-colored, on living leaves

Pseudopeziza R. 596, 8: 723

## II. Apothecia dark-brown without, not on living leaves

1. Apothecia with bristles Pirottaea R. 636, 8: 386

2. Apothecia without bristles, but sometimes with projecting rows of cells

a. Subicle lacking Pyrenopeziza R. 608, 8: 354b. Subicle present \*Spilopezizis R. 620**Phaeosporae**

Spores dark or brownish, 1-celled, elliptic to oblong

## I. Apothecia leathery, bright-colored outside

*Velutaria* R. 645, 8: 488**Hyalodidymae**

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

## I. Apothecia scarcely erumpent, bright colored

*Fabrea* R. 599, 8: 735

## II. Apothecia nearly superficial, dark-brown without

*\*Dibelonis* R. 638**Hyalophragmiae**

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

## I. Apothecia at last superficial, more or less roughened

*Beloniella* R. 638**Family 45. HELOTIACEAE**

REHM 647

Apothecia mostly superficial, rarely erumpent or arising from a sclerotium, typically stalked, sometimes sessile, cupulate to disk-shaped, waxy; distinguished by an exciple which is completely prosenchymatic.

**Subfamily Helotiae**

Apothecia not hairy

**Hyalosporae**

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

## I. Apothecia on a subicle

*Eriopeziza* R. 693

## II. Apothecia not on a subicle

## 1. Apothecia arising from a sclerotium, long-stalked

*Sclerotinia* R. 803, 8: 195

## 2. Apothecia not arising from a sclerotium

## a. Apothecia green, arising from a green substratum

*Chlorosplenium* R. 752, 8: 315

## b. Apothecia not on a green substratum

## (1) Apothecia margined by a row of triangular teeth

(a) Apothecia stalked *Cyathicula* R. 740, 8: 304(b) Apothecia sessile *\*Pezoloma*

## (2) Apothecia without teeth

(a) Asci many-spored *Comesia* 8: 468

(b) Asci typically 8-spored

x. Apothecia sessile *Pezizella* R. 653, 8: 275

y. Apothecia stalked

(x) Ascus pore blue with iodin *Helotium* R. 772, 8: 210(y) Ascus pore not blue with iodin (incl. *Ciboria* R. 754, 8: 201)*Phialea* R. 708, 8: 251(incl. *Helotium* in part)

**Hyalodidymiae**

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Apothecia typically sessile \**Eubelonis* R. 685

II. Apothecia stalked

1. Stalk ridged or folded *Lanzia* 8: 479
2. Stalk not ridged or folded *Hymenoscyphus* R. 781

**Hyalophragmiae**

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Apothecia not toothed at margin

1. Apothecia sessile *Belonium* R. 685, 8: 492
2. Apothecia stalked
  - a. Subicle lacking
    - (1) Spores muticulate
      - (a) Paraphyses colorless, epithecium lacking *Belonioscyphus* R. 743
      - (b) Paraphyses colored, forming an epithecium *Rutstroemia* R. 763
      - (2) Spores 1-ciliate at each end \**Belospora* R. 744, 8: 488
    - b. Subicle present *Masseea* 18: 99

II. Apothecia with a row of triangular teeth at margin

  1. Apothecia sessile \**Merodontis* 18: 102
  2. Apothecia stalked *Davincia* 18: 101

**Scolecosporae**

Spores typically hyaline, filiform

I. Apothecia sessile or merely narrowed below

1. Apothecia smooth *Gorgoniceps* R. 690, 8: 504
2. Apothecia hairy *Arachnopeziza* R. 698

II. Apothecia stalked *Pocillum* R. 747, 8: 605

**Subfamily Dasyscyphae**

REHM 824

Apothecia hairy

**Hyalosporae**

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to fusoid

I. Spores globose *Lachnellula* R. 862, 8: 390

II. Spores elliptic to fusoid

1. Paraphyses lance-shaped, pointed
  - a. Apothecia sessile \**Dyslachnum* R. 868, 888
  - b. Apothecia stalked *Lachnum* R. 870
2. Paraphyses filiform, blunt
  - a. Apothecia divided above into 3-6 lobes, black *Arenaea* 18: 75
  - b. Apothecia entire, rarely black

(1) Apothecia hairy with distinct bristles  
 (a) Hairs shining, clear, non-septate, nearly solid  
     \**Phalothrix* R. 831  
 (b) Hairs dull, usually septate, hollow  
     x. Apothecia sessile                           \**Dasypezis* R. 829, 842  
     y. Apothecia stalked                           *Dasyscypha* R. 832, 8: 432  
 (2) Apothecia villose with projecting hyphae  
     *Hyposcypha* 18: 87

#### Hyalodidymae

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Spores at first 1-celled, but finally 2-celled

*Lachnella* R. 853, 8: 391  
 (incl. *Perrotia* 18: 90)

#### Hyalophragmiae

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Paraphyses lance-shaped, pointed                   *Erinella* R. 910, 8: 507  
 II. Paraphyses bearing conidia at the tips   *Diplocarpa* 18: 110

### Family 46. PEZIZACEAE

REHM 913

Apothecia typically terrestrial, erumpent or superficial, sessile or stalked, urn-shaped to disciform, smooth or hairy, fleshy or fleshy-waxy, rarely leathery; usually medium to large forms.

#### Subfamily Pezizae

Apothecia smooth, i. e., without hairs

#### Hyalosporae

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to fusoid

I. Asci not blue with iodin

1. Apothecia cleft on one side, ear-like                   *Otidea* R. 1023, 8: 94

2. Apothecia not ear-like

  a. Spores globose

    (1) Apothecia fleshy or fleshy-waxy

      (a) Substipitate, parasitic

      (b) Sessile, terrestrial

*Pitya* R. 925, 8: 209

*Detonia* R. 927, 1269, 8: 105

          (Barlaea 8: 111, Otidella 8: 99)

    (2) Apothecia cartilaginous

          †*Peltophoromyces* 16: 720

          (*Peltigeromyces*)

    b. Spores elliptic to fusoid

      (1) Apothecia sessile

        (a) Spores with reticulately thickened wall

*Aleuria* R. 968

        (b) Spores smooth or roughened

          x. Apothecia not on a subicle

*Humaria* R. 934, 8: 118

|  |  |
|--|--|
| y. Apothecia on a subicle                              | Pyronema R. 962, 8: 107<br>(incl. Phycascus 16: 709) |
| (2) Apothecia stalked                                  |  |
| (a) Stalk narrow, cylindric, mealy-rough, almost hairy | Macropodia R. 984, 8: 158                            |
| (b) Stalk mostly short and wide, not mealy-rough       |  |
| x. Stalk large and thick, deeply furrowed              | Phleboscyphus R. 981, 18: 13<br>(Acetabula)          |
| y. Stalk even or slightly furrowed                     |  |
| (x) Apothecia persistently cup-shaped                  | Geopyxis R. 971, 8: 63                               |
| (y) Apothecia finally open and flat                    | Discina R. 976, 8: 99                                |
| II. Ascii blue with iodin                              |  |
| 1. Apothecia cleft on one side, ear-like               | *Iotidea R. 1028                                     |
| 2. Apothecia not ear-like                              |  |
| a. Spores globose                                      | Plicariella R. 993                                   |
| b. Spores elliptic to fusoid                           |  |
| (i) Apothecia sessile                                  |  |
| (a) Apothecia with a milky juice                       | Galactinia 8: 106                                    |
| (b) Apothecia without milky juice                      |  |
| x. Apothecia not on a subicle                          |  |
| (x) Apothecia leathery, black                          | Urnula R. 999, 8: 548                                |
| (y) Apothecia fleshy, not black                        |  |
| m. Apothecia on the surface of the ground              |  |
| Plicaria R. 1000                                       |  |
| (Pustularia in part)                                   |  |
| n. Apothecia large, sunken, lobed                      |  |
| Peziza R. 1019, 8: 73 and 511                          |  |
| (Pustularia in part)                                   |  |
| y. Apothecia on a subicle                              | Melachroia R. 997                                    |
| (2) Apothecia with a long, slender stalk               |  |
| Tarzetta R. 1021                                       |  |
| Phaeosporae  |  |
| Spores dark, 1-celled, globose to oblong               |  |
| I. Spores globose                                      | Phaeopezia 8: 471, R. 995                            |
| II. Spores elliptic                                    |  |
| 1. Apothecia sessile                                   | Aleurina 18: 88                                      |
| 2. Apothecia stalked                                   | *Podaleurus 18: 88                                   |
| Subfamily Scutelliniae                                 |  |
| Apothecia setose or hairy                              |  |
| Hyalosporae  |  |
| Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to fusoid            |  |
| I. Spores globose                                      |  |

I. Spores smooth

- Cup dark or black, more or less strigose at base  
*Pseudoplectania* R. 1039, 8: 165
- Cup bright-colored, hairy or setose  
*Sphaerospora* R. 1037, 8: 188

2. Spores warted or reticulate; cups white-hairy  
*Pyronemella* R. 1038, 8: 194

II. Spores elliptic to fusoid

- Spores rostrate at base  
*Puttemansia* 18: 98
- Spores muticte
  - Apothecia sunken in the ground, opening by lobes  
*Sepultaria* R. 1075, 8: 166
  - Apothecia superficial
    - Apothecia sessile
      - Apothecia dark-hairy or ciliate
      - Apothecia uniformly dark-hairy  
*Pelodiscus* 16: 1147, 18: 35
    - Apothecia also with long cilia at the margin
      - Paraphyses clavulate, blunt  
*Scutellinia* R. 1042, 8: 173  
(*Lachnea*)
      - Paraphyses equal, brown, pointed  
*Desmazierella* R. 1041, 8: 386
    - Apothecia bright-hairy or ciliate
      - Apothecia uniformly bright-hairy  
*\*Leucopezis*
      - Apothecia with marginal cilia also  
*Neottiopezis* 8: 190, R. 1068
    - Apothecia stalked
      - Apothecia dark or black
        - Stalk long, slender, mealy  
*Macropodia* R. 984, 8: 158
        - Stalk short, thick with brown hairs and rhizoids  
*Plectania* 8: 163, R. 1070
      - Apothecia and hairs bright-colored  
*Sarcoscypha* R. 1070, 8: 153  
(incl. *Trichoscypha* 8: 160, *Pilocratera* 18: 31)

**Phaeosporae**

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to fusoid

I. Apothecia with a cylindric verrucose stalk  
*Phaeomacropus* 16: 740

II. Apothecia sessile  
*\*Trichaleuris* 18: 89

**Family 47. HELVELLACEAE**

REHM 1134

Apothecia typically terrestrial, and stalked, sometimes sessile, club-shaped, conical or saddle-shaped, rarely flat, mostly smooth, fleshy, cartilaginous or rarely gelatinous; usually large forms.

## Subfamily Rhizinae

Apothecia sessile, flat, arched or irregularly globose

I. Spores globose *Sphaerosoma* R. 1140, 8: 56

II. Spores elliptic or fusoid

- Spores elliptic, rounded at ends *Psilopezia* R. 1137, 8: 152  
(incl. *Peltidium* 18: 11)
- Spores fusoid, pointed at the thickened ends *Rhizina* R. 1138, 8: 57

## Subfamily Helvellae

Apothecia stalked, cap- or saddle-shaped, or columnar

I. Hymenium ridged in both directions

- Ridged cap stalked *Morchella* R. 1200, 8: 8
- Ridged cap sessile *Underwoodia* 10: 1

II. Hymenium smooth, convolute or ridged longitudinally

- Hymenium saddle-like, more or less lobed *Helvella* R. 1179, 8: 17
- Hymenium globoid, convolute *Gyromitra* R. 1189, 8: 15
- Hymenium cap- or bell-shaped, smooth or ridged *Verpa* R. 1195, 8: 29

## Subfamily Geoglossae

Apothecia stalked, clavate or capitate

I. Hymenium distinct from stem, disciform or capitate

- Spores 1-celled \**Haplocybe* R. 1168  
(incl. *Moellerodiscus* 18: 8)
- Spores 2-4-celled
  - Apothecia gelatinous *Leotia* R. 1164, 8: 609
  - Apothecia waxy or fleshy-waxy *Cudoniella* R. 1166, 8: 41
- Spores filiform or acicular
  - Apothecia fleshy, cap-shaped with involute margin *Cudonia* R. 1169, 8: 527  
(*Leotiella* 16: 700)
  - Apothecia waxy, button-shaped, solid *Vibrissea* R. 1170, 8: 51

II. Hymenium club-shaped, not distinct from stem or but slightly so

- Spores hyaline
  - Spores 1-celled
    - Spores globose *Neolecta* 8: 40
    - Spores elliptic *Mitrula* R. 1146, 8: 32  
(*Spragueola* 14: 742)
  - Spores 2-4-celled, fusoid
    - Hymenium covering the whole club *Microglossum* R. 1151, 8: 39
    - Hymenium on one side only *Hemiglossum* 10: 2
  - Spores more or less filiform *Spathularia* R. 1158, 8: 48  
(incl. *Mitrulopsis* 18: 10)
- Spores brown, clavate or cylindric, many-celled *Geoglossum* R. 1153, 8: 42

## Family 48. ASCOBOLACEAE

REHM 1078

Apothecia superficial, typically fimicole, scutellate to disciform, fleshy or waxy or gelatinous; asci mostly broad and clavate, projecting above the hymenium at maturity.

## Subfamily Ascophanae

Spores colorless

## I. Hymenium within an excipie

## 1. Asci 4- or 8-spored

## a. Spores globose

(1) Asci 4-spored *Boudierella* 14: 792(2) Asci 8-spored *Cubonia* 8: 527

## b. Spores elliptic to fusoid; asci 8-spored

(1) Apothecia smooth *Ascophanus* R. 1085, 8: 528

(2) Apothecia hairy or setose

(a) Spores smooth *Lasiobolus* R. 1096, 8: 536(b) Spores spiny *Aphanascus* 10: 35

## 2. Asci 16-many-spored

## a. Asci many

(1) Apothecia fimbriate with delicate hairs; asci 32-spored *Streptotheca* 10: 34

(2) Apothecia not hairy; asci 16-many-spored

*Rhyparobius* R. 1099*Thelebolus* R. 1106

## b. Ascus one

## II. Hymenium without an excipie; asci many-spored

*Zukalina* R. 1108

## Subfamily Ascobolae

Spores colored

## I. Spores globose

*Boudiera* R. 1113, 8: 512

## II. Spores elliptic to fusoid

## 1. Spores in a gelatinous mass in ascus

*Saccobolus* R. 1115, 8: 524

## 2. Spores free in the ascus

## a. Apothecia smooth

(1) Excipie present, normal *Ascobolus* R. 1120, 8: 514(2) Excipie lacking *Ascodesmis* 8: 824

## b. Apothecia hairy or ciliate

*Dasybolus* 11: 421

## Family 49. CORDIERITACEAE

8: 810, 16: 803

Apothecia suberose or corneo-carbonous, superficial, ramose-stipitate, arising at the tips of the branches, finally cup-like and open; asci terete-clavate, 6-8-spored; spores 1- or 2-celled, mostly hyaline.

## I. Spores 1-celled, hyaline; stipe much branched above, horny-carbonous

*Cordierites* 8: 810

II. Spores 2-celled; stipe fascicled-ramose, suberose

*Acrosyphus* 8:811

**Order 11. GYMNASCALES**

Apothecia imperfect, more or less effuse or obsolete, maculiform, byssoid or dot-like, exciple absent; asci mostly free, often single, 1-many-spored, rarely with paraphyses.

**Family 50. EXASCACEAE**

8:811, 10:67, 11:435, 14:823, 16:803, 18:196

Asci parallel and crowded, sessile or enlarged at base; parasitic in living plants and deforming the part attacked as a rule.

I. Asci few-spored, usually 8-spored

- 1. Spores 1-celled, more or less globose *Exascus* 8:816
- 2. Spores 2-3-septate, oblong *Elsinoe* 16:804

II. Asci many-spored

- 1. Asci more or less globose *Taphridium* 18:203
- 2. Asci terete-clavate *Taphrina* 8:812

**Family 51. GYMNASCACEAE**

8:820, 10:70, 11:437, 14:824, 16:805, 18:194

(incl. Ascoidaceae, Ascocortiaceae, Endomycetaceae, Protomycetaceae)

Asci more or less solitary or grouped in masses of mycelium; for the most part saprophytic.

I. Saprogenous

- 1. Asci 1-2-spored *Bargellinia* 8:823
- 2. Asci 3-8-spored
  - a. Spores globose or nearly so
    - (1) Spores brown or violet *Amaurascus* 11:438
    - (2) Spores hyaline or golden
      - (a) Asci 3-5-spored *Conidiascus* 16:807
      - (b) Asci 8-spored
        - x. Asci surrounded by serrate spiral hyphae *Ctenomyces* 8:824

- y. Asci without serrate spiral hyphae
  - (x) Asci solitary
    - m. Asci acrogenous *Eremascus* 8:822
    - n. Asci intercalary *Oleina* 8:822
  - (y) Asci grouped or congested in masses *Gymnascus* 8:823
    - (incl. *Arachniotus* 11:438)

b. Spores elliptic, hyaline; asci vertical, clavate

*Ascocorticium* 10:71

3. Asci many-spored

- a. Spores globose
  - (1) Asci elongate, split at base *Dipodascus* 11:439
  - (2) Asci terete-clavate, simple at base *Ascoidea* 10:71

|  |  |
|--|--|
| b. Spores elliptic                               | † <i>Ascodes</i> 16:807<br>( <i>Oscarbrefeldia</i> )   |
| II. Biogenous                                    |  |
| 1. Asci 4-8-spored                               |  |
| a. Asci 4-spored, solitary; on fungi             | <i>Endomyces</i> 8:821                                 |
| b. Asci 8-spored                                 |  |
| (1) Spores 1-celled                              |  |
| (a) Hyphae of palmiform haustoria; on fungi      | <i>Podocapsa</i> 8:820                                 |
| (b) Hyphae filamentous; on animals               |  |
| (2) Spores muriform; on leaves                   | <i>Eidamella</i> 16:805<br><i>Nostocothecea</i> 16:806 |
| 2. Asci many-spored                              |  |
| a. Mycelium present                              | <i>Eremothecium</i> 8:821                              |
| b. Mycelium none                                 |  |
| (1) Haustoria present; on fungi                  | * <i>Podocapsium</i> 8:820                             |
| (2) Haustoria absent; mostly on flowering plants | <i>Protomyces</i> 7:319                                |

### Family 52. SACCHAROMYCETACEAE

8:916, 11:457, 14:828, 16:818, 18:198

True hyphae lacking, unicellular, propagating by buds; asci spurious?, globose to elliptic, mostly 1-4-spored; growing typically in sugary or starchy liquids or materials.

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| I. Cells increasing by fission             | <i>Schizosaccharomyces</i> 18:201 |
| II. Cells increasing by budding            |                                   |
| 1. Spores pileiform or limoniform, costate | <i>Willia</i> 18:198              |
| 2. Spores globose to irregular             |                                   |
| a. Vegetative cells conjugating            | <i>Zygosaccharomyces</i> 18:198   |
| b. Vegetative cells normal                 | <i>Saccharomyces</i> 18:198       |

### Order 12. TUBERALES

Ascoma or apothecium typically more or less globose, and indehiscent, with one to many hollows, locules or veins, fleshy, waxy, leathery or even subcarbonous, saprophytic or parasitic, usually subterranean; asci present, 1-many-spored.

### Family 53. CYTTARIACEAE

8:4, 16:695, 18:1

Ascomata globose or obovate, firm fleshy, subcorneous when dry, stuffed or hollow, loculiferous at the periphery, producing tubercular swellings on the branches of living trees; locules globose, large, dehiscing by lobes, filled with asci and paraphyses; asci cylindric 8-spored; spores hyaline.

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| I. Ascoma globose or obovate; all locules bearing asci | <i>Cyttaria</i> 8:4 |
|--|---------------------|

II. Ascoma turbinate, fenestrate below; asci on a definite disk  
*Rickiella* 18: 1

**Family 54. PHYMATOSPHAERIACEAE**  
 (incl. MYRIANGIACEAE)

8: 843, 11: 440, 16: 799, 18: 191

Ascomata verruciform, small, waxy, membranous or subcarbonous, superficial, densely loculiferous within; locules with a single ascus, indehiscent; asci globose or short clavate, 8-spored.

**Hyalosporae**

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, ovoid to elliptic

I. Ascomata globose-depressed, membranous *Phillipsiella* 8: 844

**Phaeosporae**

Spores dark, 1-celled, elliptic to fusoid

I. Spores angulose, verrucose; fimicole *Guillermondia* 18: 191

**Hyalodidymae**

Spores hyaline, 1-septate, elliptic to fusoid

I. Ascomata dark, globose-depressed *Microphyma* 8: 844

II. Ascomata bright-colored, applanate *Leptophyma* 8: 844

**Hyalophragmiae**

Spores hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Ascomata elongate, rugose *Eurytheca* 8: 846

II. Ascomata punctiform to obconic

I. Ascomata punctiform or applanate

a. Ascomata punctiform; asci clavate *Harknessiella* 8: 845

b. Ascomata applanate-disciform; asci ovoid to globose

*Myriangium* 16: 800

(incl. *Myriangella* 18: 192)

2. Ascomata hemispheric or obconic; asci globose

*Mollerella* 8: 845

**Phaeophragmiae**

Spores dark, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Ascomata blood-red, membranous-waxy *Kusanoa* 16: 800

**Hyalodictyae**

Spores hyaline, muriform

I. Ascomata bright-colored

1. Ascomata on a radiate subicle *Phymatosphaeria* 8: 847

2. Ascomata not on a subicle *Ascomycetella* 8: 846

II. Ascomata dark or black

*Trichophyma* 18: 194

**Phaeodictyae**

Spores dark, muriform

I. Ascomata applanate-tuberculiform, black **Cookella** 8:846

**Family 55. ONYGENACEAE**

8:861, 10:80, 11:440, 16:807

Ascomata subglobose, sessile or stipitate, membranous, fragile, epizoic; gleba waxy, then pulverulent; asci 8-spored, globose, evanescent; spores continuous, subhyaline.

A single genus

**Onygena** 8:861**Family 56. ELAPHOMYCETACEAE**

(incl. CENOCOCCACEAE)

8:863, 10:80, 11:441

Ascomata hypogaean, woody, crustose or carbonous, more or less globose, indehiscent, finally producing a powdery spore mass or gleba; asci 1-8-spored, sometimes spurious.

I. Gleba interwoven with silky threads; asci normal

**Elaphomyces** 8:863

II. Gleba without capillitium; asci spurious, cell-shaped

**Cenococcum** 8:871**Family 57. TUBERACEAE**

(incl. ENDOGONACEAE, EOTERFEZIACEAE)

8:872, 10:80, 11:442, 14:826, 16:808, 18:205

Ascomata hypogaean, rarely epigaean or parasitic, fleshy or waxy hardened, more or less globose, indehiscent; gleba never becoming a powdery mass, typically veined or lacunose, rarely continuous; asci 1-8-spored, rarely spurious.

**Hyalosporae**

Spores hyaline, 1-celled, globose to elliptic

I. Gleba without veins, but with one or more cavities

1. Asci linear or elongate

a. Spores verrucose or roughened

(1) Spores globose **Pseudogenea** 16:808(2) Spores ovoid to elliptic **Genea** 8:873

b. Spores smooth

(1) Gleba with a single large cavity **Hydnocystis** 8:876

(2) Gleba convolute lacunose

(a) Densely lanate; canals not produced to surface

**Geopora** 8:877

(b) Not lanate; canals produced to surface

**Pseudohydnotria** 16:808

2. Asci globose to oblong

a. Spores roughened or alveolate, globose

(1) Asci 2-4-spored; spores with recurved spines  
*Terfeziopsis* 16:816

(2) Asci 8-spored

x. Hollows or canals not reaching the surface  
 (x) Gleba with irregular stellate hollows  
*Myrmecocystis* 16:809

(y) Microscopic; gleba central, lax  
*Lilliputia* 16:816

y. Hollows or canals reaching the surface  
*Hydnobolites* 8:879

b. Spores smooth

(1) Gleba of numerous locules; epigaean, parasitic on fungi  
*Eoterfezia* 18:205

(2) Hypogaean

(a) Ascoma brown villous  
*Phaeangium* 11:442

(b) Ascoma not villous  
*Balsamia* 8:877

II. Gleba with veins, solid or also lacunose

I. Veins of two colors; spores globose, smooth  
*Stephensia* 8:880

2. Veins all of one color

a. Spores globose, roughened

(1) Gleba with distinct veins; asci mostly 2-3-spored  
*Delastria* 8:904

(2) Gleba marbled with brown spots; asci 3-4-spored  
*Piersonia* 16:812

b. Spores ellipsoid, smooth

(1) Spores apiculate at each end, limoniform  
*Leucangium* 8:899

(2) Spores not apiculate

(a) Asci 8-spored, broadly stipitate  
*Tirmania* 11:444

(b) Asci 6-8-spored, not stipitate  
*Picoa* 8:899

### Phaeosporae

Spores dark, 1-celled

I. Gleba without veins; typically with hollows or canals

1. Spores globose, roughened

a. Asci linear or cylindric

(1) Gleba with one or more hollows  
*Gyrocratera* 16:815  
 (incl. *Cryptica* 10:82)

(2) Gleba homogeneous, lax  
*Ruhlandiella* 17: 241

b. Asci broad, oblong  
 2. Spores ovoid, smooth  
*Hydnomyia* 8:879

Genabea 8:878

II. Gleba with veins

1. Veins of two colors

a. Some veins white  
 b. No veins white  
 2. Veins of one color  
*Pachyphloeus* 8:881

*Tuber* 8:882

- a. Ascii elongate; gleba not divided into masses  
*Choeromyces* 8:900
- b. Ascii ovate to globose; gleba divided into masses  
*Terfezia* 8:902

### Order 13. UREDINALES

Apothecia reduced to a mass of persistent or evanescent asci, waxy, leathery, gelatinous or powdery; parasites.

#### Family 58. UREDINACEAE

7:528, 9:291, 11:174, 14:269, 16:257, 17:244

Parasitic; apothecia reduced to a mass of asci with fixed spore cells., i. e., teleutospores with 1 or more cells; conidia normally present, produced in cluster cups (aecidia, aecia), sori (uredinia), or spermagonia (pycnia); the asci and conidia may occur on the same host or upon different hosts, or one or the other alone may occur; teleutospores producing a promycelium and sporidioles upon germination.

#### Amerosporae

Teleutospores 1-celled, colored, rarely hyaline, or absent

- I. Teleutospores present
  - 1. Teleutospores hyaline
    - a. Teleutospores catenate  
*Monosporidium* 9:297
    - b. Teleutospores single  
*Zaghouania* 17:268
  - 2. Teleutospores colored
    - a. Spore mass or sorus horizontal
      - (1) Teleutospores catenate
        - (a) Spores in a pseudoperidium  
*Dietelia* 14:291
        - (b) Spores not in a pseudoperidium  
*Clastopsora* 17:263
      - (2) Teleutospores not catenate
        - (a) Uredospores not in a pseudoperidium
        - x. Spores half smooth, half roughened  
*Hemileia* 7:585
        - y. Spore cells alike smooth or rough
          - (x) Teleutospores on a stalk  
*Uromyces* 7:531
          - (y) Teleutospores not stalked
            - m. Teleutospores connate in a lentiform layer  
†*Uromycodes* 14:290  
(*Schroeteriaster*)
            - n. Teleutospores not connate  
*Chaconia* 14:290
        - (b) Uredospores in a pseudoperidium
          - x. Teleutospore sorus determinate, black or dark-brown  
*Melampsora* 7:586  
(incl. *Phacopsora* 14:289)
          - y. Teleutospore sorus indeterminate, pale or reddish  
*Melampsorella* 7:596  
(incl. *Hyalopsora* 17:258)
        - b. Spore mass or sorus with a cylindric columella, more or less vertical, globose to cylindric

(1) Teleutospores mucose; uredospores lacking  
*Massella* 14: 292

(2) Teleutospores not mucose; uredospores present

(a) Uredospores in a pseudoperidium  
*Cronartium* 7: 597

(b) Uredospores not in a pseudoperidium  
*Skierka* 16: 271

II. Teleutospores absent; pycnia, aecia or uredinia only

1. Spores in a pseudoperidium or cup

a. Spores in pycnia  
*Aecidiolum* 7: 773

b. Spores in aecia

(1) Aecia cup-shaped, usually dentate or crenate at margin  
*Aecidium* 7: 774

(2) Aecia cylindric, margin fimbriate  
*Roestelia* 7: 833

(3) Aecia irregular, more or less globose

(a) Spores catenate; on conifers  
*Peridermium* 7: 835

(b) Spores free; not on conifers  
*Pericladium* 7: 838

2. Spores not in a pseudoperidium; uredinia

a. Spores single  
*Uredo* 7: 838

b. Spores catenate  
*Caeoma* 7: 863

#### Didymosporae

Teleutospores 2-celled, colored or hyaline

I. Teleutospores absent; aecia alone present  
*Aecidiella* 14: 389

II. Teleutospores present

1. Sori horizontal

a. Teleutospores catenate, in a pseudoperidium  
 $\dagger$ *Didymosira* 11: 205  
*(Pucciniosira)*

b. Teleutospores single

(1) Teleutospores not in a pseudoperidium

(a) Teleutospores subpenicillate at each end  
*Dasyspora* 9: 313

(b) Teleutospores not penicillate

x. Pedicel of spore with a hyaline gelatinous sheath  
 $\dagger$ *Coleoma* 9: 313  
*(Coleopuccinia)*

y. Pedicel without gelatinous sheath

(x) Teleutospores longitudinally 1-septate  
*Diorchidium* 7: 736

(y) Teleutospores transversely 1-septate

m. Teleutospores with a hyaline integument  
*Uropyxis* 7: 735

n. Teleutospores without hyaline integument

(m) Spore cells with germination pores

*Puccinia* 7: 600

(inc. *Trichopsora*, *Chrysopsora*

11: 206, *Gymnoconia* 14: 360)

(n) Spore cells without germination pores

*Leptinia* 14: 358

(z) Teleutospores in a pseudoperidium

*Schizospora* 14: 361

2. Sori vertical

a. Teleutospores confluent into a gelatinous stratum

*Gymnosporangium* 7: 737

b. Teleutospores closely joined in a columella

(1) Spores catenate

*Gambleola* 16: 314

(2) Spores not catenate

*Didymopsora* 16: 315

### Phragmosporae

Teleutospores 2-several-septate

I. Teleutospores not in a pseudoperidium

1. Teleutospores transversely septate

a. Teleutospores catenate

†*Phragmostele* 16: 321

b. Teleutospores not catenate

(*Pucciniostele*)

(1) Uredospores not catenate

(a) Teleutospores cylindric; cells separating with difficulty

*Phragmidium* 7: 742

(incl. *Phragmoxysis* 14: 361, *Rostripia*, *Barclayella* 9: 316)

(b) Teleutospores moniliform; cells separating easily

*Xenodochus* 7: 750

(2) Uredospores catenate, at least at first

(a) Wall of teleutospore thick; promycelium simple with a single sporidiole at apex

*Coleosporium* 7: 751

(incl. *Stichopsora* 16: 318)

(b) Wall of teleutospore thin; promycelium 3-septate, with a sporidiole at each cell

*Chrysomyxa* 7: 759

2. Teleutospores longitudinally or obliquely septate

a. Teleutospores developed within the host cells

(1) Uredospores in a pseudoperidium; homoeocious

*Thecopsora* 7: 764

(2) Uredospores lacking; heteroecious

*Calyptospora* 7: 766

b. Teleutospores developed outside the host cells

*Pucciniastrum* 7: 762

II. Teleutospores in a pseudoperidium

1. Teleutospores catenate, verrucose

*Endophyllum* 7: 767

2. Teleutospores not catenate, echinulate

*Milesia* 7: 768

(incl. *Uredinopsis* 17: 269)

**Dictyosporae**

Teleutospores septate in two directions, or muriform

I. Teleutospores more or less radiately 3-septate**Triphragmium** 7: 768(incl. *Hapalophragmium* 16: 1121)II. Teleutospores radiately 4-many-septate or muriform**Ravenelia** 7: 770(incl. *Sphaerophragmium* 11: 209,  
*Alveolaria* 11: 212, *Hemileiopsis* 16: 269, *Anthomyces* 16: 325,  
*Pleoravenelia* and *Neoravenelia*, 17: 407)**Family 59. USTILAGINACEAE**

7: 449, 9: 282, 11: 230, 14: 410, 16: 367, 17: 472

Mycelium growing widely through parts of living plants, chiefly flowers and fruits, finally disappearing, leaving the mass of spores; spores producing upon germination a promycelium upon which sporidioles are borne.

**Amerosporae**

Spores 1-celled

I. Sori without a fungal involucrume1. Sporidioles typically pleurogenous on the promyceliuma. Spores arising from a compact subgelatinous stroma**Cintractia** 7: 480b. Spores not arising from a compact subgelatinous stroma**Ustilago** 7: 451(incl. *Anthracoidea* 14: 420)2. Sporidioles many, acrogenous, crowning the promyceliuma. Sori powdery at maturity(1) Sporidioles many, in a capitulum **Neovossia** 16: 375(2) Sporidioles not in a capitulum **Tilletia** 7: 481b. Sori not powdery at maturity(1) Spores catenate, then separating **Sirentyloma** 14: 425(2) Spores not catenate(a) Spores rostrate **Rhamphospora** 9: 287(b) Spores not rostratex. In stems and leaves(x) Sori pustulate, pale or rust-brown**Entyloma** 7: 487(y) Sori explanate, widely expanded, black**Melanotaenium** 7: 496y. In roots(x) Spores conglobate in spheroid cysts**Oedomyces** 11: 234(y) Spores not conglobate **Entorrhiza** 7: 497

z. In ovaries *†Ustilaginula* 7: 498  
 (Ustilagopsis)

II. Sori with a fungal involucre

1. Spores in a powdery mass *Sphaelotheca* 7: 499
2. Spores in a hard black crust *Melanopsichium* 17: 484

#### Didymosporae

Spores united by twos or 2-celled

I. Spore-bearing hyphae tubular, enclosed in a stroma *Mycosyrinx* 17: 484

II. Spore-bearing hyphae not in a stroma

1. Spores joined laterally by a narrow isthmus; sporidioles pleurogenous *Schizonella* 7: 500
2. Spores joined horizontally and broadly; sporidioles acrogenous *Schroeteria* 7: 500

#### Dictyosporae

Spores closely joined in masses, the latter appearing to be many-celled spores

I. Spores or cells of each mass alike

1. Sporidioles pleurogenous or acrogenous; usually not foliicole
  - a. Promycelium simple *Tolyposporium* 7: 501
  - b. Promycelium branched *Tolyposporella* 14: 427
2. Sporidioles acrogenous, typically foliicole
  - a. Sporidioles numerous
    - (1) Spore masses covered by a layer of sterile cells *Doassansia* 7: 502  
 (incl. *Cornuella*, *Burrillia* 11: 236)
    - (2) Spore masses without a sterile layer *Tuburcinia* 7: 507
  - b. Sporidioles solitary; sori reddish, usually fructicole *Thecophora* 7: 507
3. Sporidioles unknown; sori mostly very black *Sorosporium* 7: 511  
 (incl. *Poecilosporium* 16: 380)

II. Spores or cells of two kinds in each mass, central few large, peripheral many, small

1. Sori of many sacks containing spore masses *Polysaccopsis* 16: 381
2. Sori without sacks *Urocystis* 7: 515

### Class 5. BASIDIOMYCETES

Spores produced on basidia, not inclosed in asci.

#### Order 14. AGARICALES (HYMENOMYCETES)

Basidia exposed on an even or modified hymenium, the latter usually in the form of gills, pores or teeth.

## Family 60. TREMELLACEAE

6:760, 9:257, 11:142, 14:244, 16:215, 17:203

Pileus typically gelatinous and homogeneous, horny when dry, reviving when wet, sometimes waxy or leathery but then with divided basidia; hymenium typically amphigenous or superior, smooth or somewhat convolute; basidia globose to terete, transversely or longitudinally divided, or in one subfamily merely terete-clavate and furcate, 1-4-sterigmate; spores globose to reniform and oblong, continuous or septate, producing sporidioles on germination; conidia often present with the spores. Some gelatinous forms included in the following families on account of the character of the hymenium seem to belong properly in this family.

## Subfamily Auriculariae

Basidia transversely septate, elongate or fusoid

## I. Pileus, or at least the hymenium, gelatinous

## 1. Entire pileus gelatinous

## a. Pileus verruciform or effuse

(1) Basidia mixed with paraphyses *Mylittopsis* 14:246

(2) Basidia without paraphyses

(a) Spores not producing sporidioles on germination

*Platygloea* 6:771(b) Spores producing sporidioles *Helicogloea* 11:145

## b. Pileus disciform, cupulate or columnar

(1) Pileus erect, filiform, columnar *Eucronartium* 17:211

(2) Pileus not columnar, disciform or cupulate

(a) Basidia without sterigmata *Auriculariella* 6:407

(b) Basidia with sterigmata

x. Basidia 2-sterigmate; pileus applanate

*Phlebophora* 16:215

y. Basidia 3-4-sterigmate; pileus pezizoid

†*Collopezis* 16:216

(Tjibodasia)

## 2. Pileus coriaceous or membranous, hymenium gelatinous

## a. Pileus coriaceous; hymenium reticulate-costate

*Auricularia* 6:762

## b. Pileus membranous; hymenium smooth or plicate

*Hirneola* 6:764

## II. Pileus waxy, crust-like or byssoid

## 1. Pileus waxy or crust-like

## a. Pileus very minute, disciform, on a pedicel

*Pilacrella* 14:246

## b. Pileus membranous, incrusting

*Jola* 14:245

## 2. Pileus byssoid

a. Basidia without a sac near the base *Stypinella* 14:244b. Basidia with a sack near the base *Saccoblastia* 14:244

## Subfamily Tremellae

Basidia longitudinally 4-divided, or cruciate, globose or ovoid

## I. Spores alone present, i. e., homosporous

I. Pileus waxy or byssoid

- a. Pileus waxy, scarcely gelatinous
  - (1) Pileus effuse *Protomerulius* 11: 142
  - (2) Pileus cupulate or concave *Hirneolina* 17: 208
- b. Pileus byssoid *Stypella* 14: 246

2. Pileus gelatinous

- a. Pileus covered with sterile setae, effuse *Heterochaete* 14: 247
- b. Pileus without sterile setae
  - (1) Pileus erect, clavate, columnar or spatulate
    - (a) Pileus clavate, simple or branched *Clavariopsis* 16: 219  
(incl. *Hyaloria* 14: 252)
    - (b) Pileus spatulate, large, simple *Gyrocephalus* 6: 795
  - (2) Pileus effuse, globose, cupulate or pulvinate
    - (a) Spores 1-celled
      - x. Pileus cupulate, radicate *Femsjonia* 6: 779
      - y. Pileus pulvinate or effuse
        - (y) Basidia in chains; hymenium not cerebriform *Sirobasidium* 14: 248
        - (y) Basidia not in chains; hymenium cerebriform *Tremella* 6: 780  
(inc. *Naematelia* 6: 792)
      - (b) Spores 2-4-celled, at least upon germination, reniform
        - x. Spores 2-4-celled, sporidioles allantoid; pileus truncate-cupulate or effuse *Exidia* 6: 772
        - y. Spores 2-celled, sporidioles straight; pileus pulvinate, gyrose *Ulocolla* 6: 777

II. Spores and conidia present, i. e., heterosporous

  - 1. Pileus ascending and dendroid *†Collodendrum* 17: 208  
(*Tremelodendron*)
  - 2. Pileus effuse to pulvinate
    - a. Spores on the disk, conidia on the exciple *Craterocolla* 6: 778
    - b. Conidia and spores usually succeeding each other on the same area
      - (1) Pileus cerebriform, pulvinate or effuse *Tremella* 6: 780
      - (2) Pileus not cerebriform, crust-like
        - (a) Spores reniform, conidia ovoid *Sebacina* 6: 540
        - (b) Spores ovoid, conidia hamate *Exidiopsis* 14: 248

**Subfamily Dacryomycetaceae**

Basidia terete-clavate, furcate above

I. Pileus effuse, pulvinate or globose, typically sessile

    - 1. Spores septate, at least upon germination
      - a. Pileus gyrose; spores not horseshoe-shaped *Dacryomyces* 6: 796
      - b. Pileus tuberculiform; spores horseshoe-shaped *Delortia* 6: 795

2. Spores not septate

- Spores hyaline; pileus more or less effuse, waxy  
*Arrhytidia* 6:804  
(incl. *Ceracea* 6:805)
- Spores colored; pileus subglobose  
*Seismosarca* 9:260

II. Pileus cupulate, clavate or foliaceous, typically stalked

- Pileus irregularly cup-shaped, usually stipitate
  - Pileus gelatinous or cartilaginous, cupulate  
*Guepinia* 6:805
  - Pileus leathery, hymenium gelatinous, cupulate-disciform  
*Ditiola* 6:813
- Pileus erect, foliaceous-lobed  
†*Tremellastrum* 17:193  
(*Tremellopsis*)
- Pileus capitate to lanceolate, stipitate
  - Pileus capitate, head inflated, corrugate; stipe hollow
    - Homosporous  
*Collyria* 6:811
    - Heterosporous  
*Dacryopsis* 11:149
  - Pileus clavate, club plicate  
*Dacryomitra* 6:811
  - Pileus lanceolate, hanging  
*Myxomycidium* 16:220

**Family 61. CLAVARIACEAE**

6:690, 9:247, 11:134, 14:235, 16:203, 18:193

Hymenium not discrete from the hymenophore, amphigenous; pileus more or less clavate or coraloid, subcarnose or leathery, simple or branched.

I. Pileus with many crowded, leaf-like branches  
*Sparassis* 6:690

II. Branches not leaf-like

- Pileus fleshy
  - Branches fibrous-splitting  
*Acurtis* 6:691
  - Branches not splitting  
*Clavaria* 6:692  
(incl. *Phaeoclavulina* 14:238)
- Pileus leathery, rarely subgelatinous
  - Pileus somewhat gelatinous
    - Pileus capitate; cap hollow, inflated  
*Baumannella* 14:244
    - Pileus clavate or coraloid  
*Calocera* 6:732
  - Pileus leathery
    - Pileus tomentose  
*Lachnocladium* 6:738
    - Pileus not tomentose
      - Pileus terete or compressed, dry, cartilaginous  
*Pterula* 6:740  
(incl. *Phaeopterula* 17:201)
      - Pileus simple, filiform or capitate  
*Hirsutella* 11:140
      - Pileus capitate, inflated  
*Physalacria* 6:759
      - Pileus more or less filiform

(x) Pileus clavulate with filiform stipe *Typhula* 6: 743  
 (y) Pileus linear or subclavate; stipe short or none *Pistillaria* 6: 752

## Family 62. THELEPHORACEAE

6: 513, 9: 218, 11: 115, 14: 212, 16: 181, 18: 160

Hymenium inferior or amphigenous, leathery, waxy or membranous, smooth, i. e., without spines, pores, etc., sometimes somewhat ridged, or cracked; spores various.

1. Not parasitic on algae

1. Pileus more or less gelatinous

- Pileus effuse
  - Spores hyaline *Cerocorticium* 16: 196
  - Spores olivaceous *Aldridgea* 11: 129
- Pileus convex to discoid *Discocypella* 16: 202

2. Pileus not gelatinous

- Hymenium somewhat ridged or roughened
  - Hymenium subcarnose, infundibuliform, costate *Craterellus* 6: 514
  - Hymenium leathery
    - Hymenium woody, with radiating ridges, warty-roughened *Cladoderris* 6: 547
    - Hymenium similar, but with fan-like ridges *Beccariella* 6: 550
- Hymenium smooth, or absent
  - Hymenium present, smooth
    - Hymenium without cystidia
      - Pileus urn-shaped, stipitate *Hypolyssus* 6: 521
      - Pileus typically crateriform to dimidiate
        - Pileus with distinct intermediate stratum *Stereum* 6: 551
        - Pileus homogeneous or nearly so
        - Pileus vertical, beautifully convolute, mitriform *Skepperia* 6: 603
        - Pileus not convolute
        - Basidia not transeptate *Thelephora* 6: 521  
(incl. *Friesula* 6: 685)
        - Basidia transeptate *Septobasidium* 11: 118
  - Pileus resupinate, effuse, rarely cupulate
    - Pileus not cupulate
      - Hymenium waxy
        - Spores large, citriform *Michenera* 6: 652
        - Spores medium, not citriform *Corticium* 6: 603  
(incl. *Kneiffia* 6: 510)
      - Hymenium fleshy, spores minute, colored

|   |  |
|---|--|
| (m) Spores smooth                             | <b>Coniophora</b> 6: 647   |
| (n) Spores angular or acuteate                | <b>Prillieuxia</b> 14: 225                                       |
| (y) Pileus cupulate or cylindric              |  |
| m. Pileus cupulate                            | <b>Cyphella</b> 6: 667   |
| n. Pileus terete to cylindric                 | <b>Solenia</b> 6: 424  |
| (b) Hymenium with cystidia                    |  |
| x. Cystidia simple                            | <b>Peniophora</b> 6: 640<br>(incl. <i>Coniophorella</i> 17: 183) |
| (x) Cystidia hyaline                          |  |
| (y) Cystidia colored                          | <b>Hymenochaete</b> 6: 588<br>(incl. <i>Lloydia</i> 16: 1116)    |
| y. Cystidia septate                           | <b>Bonia</b> 11: 123   |
| (2) Hymenium absent, or more or less cobwebby |  |
| (a) Biogenous                                 |  |
| x. Hymenium endophytic                        | <b>Endobasidium</b> 17: 190                                      |
| y. Hymenium erumpent                          |  |
| (x) Basidia circinate                         | <b>Helicobasidium</b> 6: 666                                     |
| (y) Basidia not circinate                     |  |
| m. Spores globose; on galls                   | <b>Urobasidium</b> 11: 131                                       |
| n. Spores cylindric; on roots                 | <b>*Chrysobasidium</b> 11: 131<br>( <i>Aureobasidium</i> )       |
| o. Spores oblong; on leaves                   | <b>Exobasidium</b> 6: 664  |
| (b) Saprogenous                               |  |
| x. Spores septate, fuscous                    | <b>Heterobasidium</b> 9: 237                                     |
| y. Spores 1-celled, hyaline                   |  |
| (x) Brown stellate hyphae present             | <b>Asterostroma</b> 9: 236                                       |
| (y) Brown stellate hyphae absent              |  |
| m. Basidia 4-spored                           | <b>Hypochnus</b> 6: 653  |
| n. Basidia 2-spored                           | <b>Matruchotia</b> 11: 118                                       |
| (Cfr. <i>Tulasnellaceae</i> 14: 234)          |  |

## II. Parasitic on algae

1. Algae *Chroococcus*
2. Algae *Scytonema*

(ZAHLBRUCKNER 237)

**Family 63. HYDNACEAE**

6: 429, 9: 208, 11: 106, 14: 201, 16: 174, 18: 147

Pileus cap-shaped to resupinate, fleshy, gelatinous, woody or leathery; hymenium consisting of spines, teeth, or granules, rarely somewhat pore-like; spores various.

## I. Pileus more or less gelatinous

1. Gelatinous, stalked or dimidiate; with teeth
2. Waxy-gelatinous, resupinate, with granules

**Tremellodon** 6: 479**Grandiniella** 14: 208

## II. Pileus fleshy, woody or leathery

1. Hymenium of more or less subulate teeth or spines

a. Pileus present

- (1) Perennial; woody †*Hydnophysa* 16: 177  
(*Hydnofomes*)
- (2) Not perennial
  - (a) Pileus clavaria-like *Hericium* 6: 478
  - (b) Pileus not clavaria-like
    - x. Teeth free; mostly carnose *Hydnnum* 6: 430  
(*incl. Echinodontium* 16: 176)
    - (x) Pileus typically stalked *Sistotrema* 6: 480
    - (y) Pileus horizontal *Irpex* 6: 482
    - y. Teeth connected at base; coriaceous
      - (x) Cystidia lacking *Asterodon* 11: 111
      - (y) Cystidia present
        - m. Cystidia subulate *Hydnochaete* 14: 211
        - n. Cystidiastellate *Caldesiella* 6: 477
  - b. Pileus lacking
    - (1) Teeth on a membranous subicle *Mucronella* 6: 512
    - (2) Teeth without a subicle

2. Hymenium of granules, warts or folds

  - a. Hymenium of granules or warts
    - (1) Hymenium with penicillate-multifid warts *Odontia* 6: 506
    - (2) Hymenium with simple granules or warts
      - (a) Hymenium porose-reticulate, granular *Grammothele* 6: 505
      - (b) Hymenium with difform, obtuse cylindric warts *Radulum* 6: 493  
(*incl. Phaeoradulum* 16: 179)
      - (c) Hymenium with globose hollowed granules *Grandinia* 6: 500
  - b. Hymenium with folds or laminae
    - (1) Hymenium with fold-like crests
      - (a) Crests with edge entire *Phlebia* 6: 497
      - (b) Crests with edge incised *Lopharia* 6: 500
    - (2) Hymenium with anastomosing radiate laminae *Thwaitesiella* 11: 112

**Family 64. POLYPORACEAE**

6: 1, 9: 150, 11: 79, 14: 164, 16: 138, 17: 95

Pileus cap-shaped, shelf-like, or resupinate, very rarely volvate or annulate, fleshy, leathery or woody, rarely gelatinous; hymenium consisting of pores, very rarely somewhat lamellar; spores typically 1-celled, hyaline or colored.

I. Pileus fleshy, putrescent, or gelatinous

I. Pileus fleshy

- a. Stipe volvate or annulate
  - (1) Stipe volvate †*Boletium* 14: 164  
(*Volvoboletus*)

(2) Stipe annulate **Boletopsis 14: 164**

b. Stipe not volvate or annulate

(1) Stipe central, tubes usually not discrete from each other

(a) Spores cylindric, minute **†Bactroboletus 16: 142**  
(*Filoboletus*)

(b) Spores globose to fusoid

x. Pileus and stipe beautifully squarrose-scaly **Strobilomyces 6: 49**

y. Pileus and stipe not squarrose-scaly

(x) Layer of tubes separating readily from the hymenophore **Boletus 6: 2**  
(*incl. Suillus, Tylopilus 16: 142*)

(y) Layer of tubes not separating readily from the hymenophore

m. Tubes not discrete from each other

(m) Tubes radiate; hymenophore mucronate **Boletinus 6: 51**

(n) Tubes sinuose or gyrose; hymenophore smooth **Gyrodon 6: 51**

n. Tubes discrete from each other **Fistulinella 17: 101**

(2) Stipe lateral; tubes discrete from each other **Fistulina 6: 54**

2. Pileus gelatinous

a. Stalked; spores brown

(1) Pileus single **Rodwaya 16: 172**

(2) Pileus many, superimposed on the stipe **Mycodendrum 9: 206**

b. Mostly sessile; spores hyaline **Laschia 6: 404**

II. Pileus leathery, corky or woody, rarely tough-fleshy

1. Tubes gelatinous **Gloeoporus 6: 403**

2. Tubes not gelatinous

a. Hymenium covered by a volva-like membrane **Cryptoporus 17: 125**

b. Hymenium not volvate

(1) Tubes in several layers; perennial, woody **Fomes 6: 150**

(2) Tubes not stratified in layers

(a) Tubes typically pore-like

x. Tube layer distinct but not separable from the hymenophore; tough-fleshy to leathery

(x) Pileus thick, tough-fleshy, stalked or sessile **Polyporus 6: 55**  
(*incl. Laccocephalum 11: 87*)

(y) Pileus thin, coriaceous or membranous

m. Pileus stipitate to dimidiate

(m) Tubes not spiny inside **Polystictis 6: 208**

(n) Tubes spiny inside **Mucronoporus 9: 188**

n. Pileus resupinate **Poria 6: 292**

- y. Tube layer not distinct from hymenophore; tubes often unequally sunken
  - (x) Pileus suberose; typically sessile to resupinate
  - m. Tubes subrotund *Trametes* 6: 334  
(incl. *Sclerodepsis* 9: 194)
- n. Tubes not round, or of two forms
  - (m) Tubes of two forms, one normal, the other loculiform, enclosed *Myriadoporus* 6: 384
  - (n) Tubes alike, superficial
    - r. Tubes hexagonal *Hexagonia* 6: 356
    - s. Tubes sinuose-labyrinthine, elongate *Daedalea* 6: 370
- (y) Pileus leathery, membranous or waxy; sessile
  - m. Tubes immersed in discrete warts; resupinate *Porothelium* 6: 421
  - n. Tubes not immersed in warts
    - (m) Tubes with a papilla in the center *Theleporus* 6: 421
    - (n) Tubes reticulate-gyrose, not papillate *Merulius* 6: 411  
(incl. *Poroptyche* 9: 206)
- (b) Tubes lamella-like (see *Daedalea* also)
  - x. Tubes of many little laminae *Bresadolia* 6: 388
  - y. Tubes lamellose, in radiating series *Favolus* 6: 390
  - z. Tubes really concentric lamellae *Cyclomyces* 6: 389

### Family 65. AGARICACEAE

Pileus typically cap-shaped and stalked, rarely sessile and the hymenium above, fleshy to corky; pileus sometimes enclosed in a cap veil which persists at the base of the stipe as a volva; hymenium consisting of radiating lamellae or gills, often protected by a gill veil which remains on the stipe as a ring; gills covered with basidia, bearing typically 4 sterigmata and spores; spores typically 1-celled, hyaline or colored.

#### Leucosporae

5: 8, 9: 1, 11: 1, 14: 63, 16: 1, 18: 1

Spores colorless, or very dilutely colored even in spore prints, globose to fusoid, smooth or rough

- I. Edge of the gills entire, not canaliculate or split
  - I. Fleshy, putrescent, not reviving when wet
    - a. Edge of the gills acute, not fold-like
      - (1) Trama of the pileus not vesiculose; spores typically smooth
        - (a) Gills more or less fleshy, readily separable into two layers
        - x. Stipe central or nearly so
          - (x) Hymenophore discrete from the fleshy stipe
          - m. Stipe volvate

- (m) Stipe annulate *Amanita* 5:8
- (n) Stipe not annulate *Amanitopsis* 5:20
- n. Stipe not volvate
  - (m) Stipe annulate *Lepiota* 5:27
  - (n) Stipe not annulate *Schulzeria* 5:72
- (y) Hymenophore homogeneous and confluent with the fleshy or fibrous-elastic stipe
  - m. Stipe annulate, without a volva *Armillaria* 5:73
  - n. Stipe not annulate or volvate
    - (m) Gills adnate or sinuate, not decurrent *Tricholoma* 5:87
    - (n) Gills typically decurrent *Clitocybe* 5:141
  - (z) Hymenophore confluent with the cartilaginous stipe but heterogeneous from it
    - m. Gills not decurrent
      - (m) Cap very thin, diaphanous *Hiatula* 5:305
      - (n) Cap not diaphanous
        - r. Margin of the young cap turned in *Collybia* 5:200
        - s. Margin of the young cap straight *Mycena* 5:251  
(incl. *Eomycenella* 17:21)
      - n. Gills decurrent; cap umbilicate *Omphalia* 5:308
    - y. Stipe excentric or none *Pleurotus* 5:339
  - (b) Gills waxy rather than fleshy, splitting with difficulty *Hygrophorus* 5:387
  - (z) Trama of cap more or less vesiculose; spores globose, spiny
    - (a) Gills with milky, white or bright-colored sap *Lactarius* 5:423  
(incl. *Lactariopsis* 17:30)
    - (b) Gills with clear sap, if any *Russula* 5:453
  - b. Edge of gills obtuse or fold-like
    - (i) Gills decurrent, dichotomous, somewhat waxy *Cantharellus* 5:482
    - (z) Gills not decurrent
      - (a) Gills somewhat broad, obtuse *Nyctalis* 5:499
      - (b) Gills thin or obsolete
        - x. Gills thin
          - (x) Gills vein-like, fleshy *Arrhenia* 5:498  
(incl. *Campanella* 14:100, *Rimbachia* 11:32)
        - (y) Gills of two sorts, gelatinous *Stylobates* 5:502

y. Gills obsolete **Cymatella 16: 49**

2. Fleshy-leathery, leathery, corky or woody, persistent, reviving when wet

a. Fleshy-leathery or gelatinous-leathery

(1) Gills distinct

(a) Stipe discrete from the hymenophore

x. Cap fleshy and tough or thin and leathery  
**Marasmius 5: 503**  
 (incl. *Marasmiopsis* 14: 101)

y. Cap gelatinous-leathery  
**Heliomyces 5: 569**

(b) Stipe and hymenophore continuous

x. Edge of gills acute  
 (x) Edge serrate  
**Lentinus 5: 571**  
 (incl. *Lentodium* 14: 121, *Lentodiopsis* 17: 47)

(y) Edge entire  
 y. Edge of gills obtuse, gills dichotomous  
**Panus 5: 614**

(2) Gills fold-like, edges canaliculate or crisp  
**Xerotus 5: 630**

Trogia 5: 635

b. Corky

(1) Gills distinct

(a) Gills tomentose  
**Tilotus 5: 652**

(b) Gills smooth  
**Lenzites 5: 637**

(2) Gills line-like, parallel, flexuous  
**Hymenogramme 5: 652**

II. Edge of gill split or appendiculate

1. Fleshy

a. Stipe central; edge of gills split  
**Oudemansiella 5: 653**

b. Stipe lateral; edge with appendages  
**Pterophyllum 5: 654**

2. Membranous or coriaceous

a. Membranous; stipe central; gills split into flexuous fragments  
**Rhacophyllum 5: 654**

b. Coriaceous; stipe none or lateral; edge split and revolute  
**Schizophyllum 5: 654**

**Rhodosporae**  
 5: 656, 9: 82, 11: 43, 14: 124, 16: 69, 18: 52

Spores rosy, salmon-colored or rosy-rust-colored in spore prints, paler under the microscope

I. Stipe central

1. Hymenophore discrete from the stipe

a. Stipe volvate at base

(1) Stipe annulate also  
**Metaria 9: 82**

(2) Stipe not annulate  
**Volvaria 5: 656**

b. Stipe not volvate

(1) Stipe annulate  
**Annularia 5: 663**

(2) Stipe not annulate

(a) Fleshy; gills free  
**Pluteus 5: 665**

(b) Tough; gills adnexed **Schinzinia 11:44**

2. Hymenophore homogeneous and confluent with the stipe

- Gills decurrent
  - Stipe fleshy-fibrous **Clitopilus 5:698**
  - Stipe cartilaginous **Eccilia 5:729**
- Gills adnexed, sinuate or free
  - Stipe fleshy-fibrous; gills sinuate **Entoloma 5:679**
  - Stipe cartilaginous; gills not sinuate
    - Cap convex; margin at first inflexed **Leptonia 5:706**
    - Cap campanulate; margin straight from the first **Nolanea 5:716**

3. Hymenophore continuous with the cartilaginous stipe, but different from it; volvate **Volvariella 16:70**

II. Stipe excentric or none; lignicole **Claudopus 5:733**

**Ochrosporae**

5:735, 9:90, 11:48, 14:131, 16:83, 18:62

Spores ochraceous or more or less rust-colored

I. Gills not separating readily or naturally from hymenophore

1. Gill veil not cobwebby

a. Stipe central

(1) Stipe volvate or annulate

(a) Stipe volvate

**Locellina 5:761**

(b) Stipe annulate

**Pholidota 5:736**

(incl. *Pholiotella* 9:90)

(2) Stipe not volvate or annulate

(a) Gills not deliquescent

x. Stipe fleshy

(x) Gills adnate or decurrent

**Flammula 5:809**

(y) Gills mostly sinuate

m. Cap fibrillose, silky or scaly

**Inocybe 5:762**

n. Cap smooth, more or less viscid

**Hebeloma 5:791**

y. Stipe cartilaginous

(x) Gills decurrent

**Tubaria 5:872**

(y) Gills not decurrent

m. Margin of cap inflexed at first

**Naucoria 5:828**

n. Margin of cap straight

(m) Stipe discrete from hymenophore; gills free

**Pluteolus 5:859**

(n) Stipe homogeneous with hymenophore

**Galera 5:860**

(b) Gills deliquescent

**Bolbitius 5:1073**

b. Stipe excentric or none; lignicole

**Crepidotus 5:876**

2. Gill veil cobwebby, hanging curtain-like from the margin, often disappearing completely with age *Cortinarius* 5:889

II. Gills separating readily from the hymenophore; margin of cap persistently involute *Paxillus* 5:983

**Melanopsporae**

5:991, 9:136, 11:69, 14:149, 16:112, 18:82

Spores purple, dark-purple to black

I. Spores purple or dark-purple

1. Hymenophore discrete from stipe
  - a. Stipe volvate at base
    - (1) Stipe annulate *Chitoniella* 14:149
    - (2) Stipe not annulate *†Chitonis* 5:992  
(*Chitonia*, *Clarkeinda*)
  - b. Stipe not volvate
    - (1) Stipe annulate *Agaricus* 5:993
    - (2) Stipe not annulate; gills free *Pilosace* 5:1010
2. Hymenophore continuous with stipe
  - a. Stipe annulate *Stropharia* 5:1012
  - b. Stipe not annulate; margin sometimes cortinate
    - (1) Margin of cap cortinate; rarely subannulate *Hypholoma* 5:1027
    - (2) Margin not cortinate
      - (a) Gills decurrent *Deconica* 5:1058
      - (b) Gills not decurrent
        - x. Margin of cap inflexed at first *Psilocybe* 5:1043
        - y. Margin of cap straight *Psathyra* 5:1060

II. Spores dark or black, not purple

1. Gills deliquescent *Coprinus* 5:1078
2. Gills not deliquescent
  - a. Gills united above to the hymenophore
    - (1) Cap fleshy, fleshy-waxy or membranous
      - (a) Gills waxy; spores globose, spiny *Phaeohygrocybe* 17:81
      - (b) Gills not waxy
        - x. Margin of cap with a viscid cobwebby cortina *Phaeolimacium* 16:110
        - y. Margin of cap not viscid-cortinate
          - (x) Spores globose to elliptic
            - m. Stipe annulate; variegated gills exceeding the margin *Anellaria* 5:1125
            - n. Stipe not annulate
              - (m) Cap fleshy, not striate; variegated gills exceeding the margin *Panaeolus* 5:1118
              - (n) Cap membranous, striate; uniform gills not exceeding the margin *Psathyrella* 5:1126

- (y) Spores elongate, fusoid; gills decurrent  
**Gomphidius 5: 1137**
- (2) Cap leathery-horny; spores minute, globose  
**Anthracophyllum 5: 1139**
- b. Gills free above, not united to the hymenophore; stipe dilated into a lamellar disk above  
**Montagnites 5: 1140**

### Order 15. LYCOPERDALES (GASTEROMYCETES)

Typically terrestrial, sometimes lignicole or hypogaeous, fleshy, leathery or membranous; spores borne on basidia, in a receptacle or a peridium, continuous, hyaline or colored.

#### Family 66. PHALLACEAE

7: 2, 9: 262, 11: 153, 14: 254, 16: 224, 17: 212

Receptacle arising from a volva, bearing outside or inside the sporiferous pulp or gleba, stalk-like, pileiform, or sessile and more or less clathrate

- I. Gleba covering the outside of receptacle; receptacle stalk-like, pileate or appendaged
  - i. Receptacle pileate; gleba on outer surface of pileus
    - a. Stalk with an appendage below the pileus
      - (1) Appendage net-like; volva smooth **Dictyophora 7: 3**
      - (2) Appendage collar-like; volva aculeate  
**Echinophallus 16: 226**
    - b. Stalk without an appendage
      - (1) Upper part of volva remaining with pileus, and enclosing the gleba  
**Cryptophallus 14: 254**
      - (2) Upper part of volva not enclosing gleba at maturity  
**Ithyphallus 7: 8**  
 (incl. **Alboffiella 16: 227**)
  - 2. Receptacle without hanging pileus; gleba borne directly on the apex of the stalk-like receptacle
    - a. Receptacle without appendages
      - (1) Receptacle floccose  
**Floccimutinus 14: 255**
      - (2) Receptacle not floccose  
**Mutinus 7: 12**  
 (incl. **Aporophallus Itajahya 11: 153, Jansia 16: 226**)
    - b. Receptacle or gleba with corallloid processes  
**Kalchbrennera 7: 14**
  - II. Gleba on the inside of the hollow receptacle, which is clathrate or lobed
    - i. Receptacle hollow and clathrate, or formed of a few vertical branches joined at the apex
      - a. Receptacle stalked
        - (1) Gleba dimorphous, apex with sterile radiate laminae, lower part with convolute subclathrate lobes  
**Dictyobole 17: 213**
        - (2) Gleba not dimorphous
          - (a) Receptacle hollow-clathrate, stalked

- x. Openings polygonal *Simblum* 7: 16
- y. Openings vertically elongate *Colus* 7: 21
- (b) Receptacle of thin anastomosing branches, stipitiform at base  
*Clathrella* 16: 228
- b. Receptacle sessile
  - (1) Hollow-clathrate, or of a few united vertical branches  
*Clathrus* 7: 18
  - (2) Radiately loculate within  
*Protubera* 11: 155
- 2. Receptacle divided above into free laciniae or lobes
  - a. Receptacle expanded above into a horizontal border which is laciniate at the margin  
*Aseroe* 7: 25
  - b. Receptacle divided directly into lobes
    - (1) Lobes distinct from stalk in structure and color
      - (a) Lobes without winged appendages  
*Lysurus* 7: 22
      - (b) Lobes with membranous winged appendages  
*Blumenavia* 11: 154
    - (2) Lobes like the stalk in structure and color
      - (a) Receptacle spheric, lobes contiguous  
*Phallogaster* 11: 155
      - (b) Receptacle elongate or cupulate; lobes more or less spreading
        - x. Lobes sporiferous  
*Anthurus* 7: 23
        - y. Lobes not sporiferous  
*Calathiscus* 7: 24

#### Family 67. LYCOPERDACEAE

7: 48, 9: 266, 11: 157, 14: 257, 16: 230, 17: 217

Epigaeous, rarely hypogaeous or lignicole, peridium usually globose to pyriform, sessile or stipitate, membrano-coriaceous, furnished with a mouth or opening irregularly, enclosing a more or less powdery, often floccose, gleba; spores globose to ellipsoid, hyaline or colored, smooth or rough.

- 1. Peridium more or less completely traversed by a continuation of the stipe, i. e., a columella; gleba lamellate or with membranous septa or more or less uniform

##### Subfamily Podaxae

- 1. Gleba lamellate; capillitium none; peridium turbinate  
*Gyrophragmium* 7: 51
- 2. Gleba not lamellate, more or less divided by anastomosing septa, or uniform
  - a. Gleba with septa
    - (1) Capillitium none; stipe central, not volvate, short
      - (a) Peridium with broad false radiate lamellae beneath  
*Elasmomyces* 14: 258
      - (b) Peridium without lamellae beneath  
*Secotium* 7: 51
    - (2) Capillitium present, filamentous; stipe volvate  
*Polyplocium* 7: 55
  - b. Gleba without septa or locules; capillitium copious
    - (1) Peridium subsessile; columella free, not touching the apex of the peridium
      - (a) Epigaeous

- x. Columella cup-shaped; exoperidium areolate  
**Cycloderma 7:56**
- y. Columella obturbinate; exoperidium splitting into lobes  
**Geasteropsis 17:229**
- (b) Hypogaeous; spores subfusoid **Mesophellia 7:56**
- (2) Peridium stipitate; columella touching the apex of the peridium
  - (a) Peridium splitting longitudinally, or laterally lacerate
    - x. Peridium opening lengthwise by valves  
**Chaenoderma 9:268**
    - y. Peridium laterally lacerate **Cauloglossum 7:57**
    - (b) Peridium opening horizontally or circularly
      - x. Peridium opening around the stipe  
**Podaxon 7:58**
      - y. Peridium opening circularly around the middle  
**† Sphaerocybis 7:60**  
**(Sphaericeps)**
- II. Peridium typically without a columella, with exo- and endoperidium; gleba floccose, rarely septate **Subfamily Geasterae**
- 1. Peridium stalked
  - a. Inner peridium alone persistent
    - (1) Peridium fixed to stipe, with distinct mouth  
**Tylostoma 7:60**
    - (2) Peridium easily separable from stipe; mouth none  
**Queletia 7:65**
  - b. Both peridial layers persistent
    - (1) Exoperidium forming a volva about the stipe
      - (a) Endoperidium convex; spores on upper surface  
**Battarea 7:65**
      - (b) Endoperidium hemispheric; spores within  
**† Podoloma 17:223**  
**(Battareopsis)**
    - (2) Exoperidium not volvate; inner peridium with a mouth
      - (a) Endoperidium with plicate-sulcate mouth; capillitium copious  
**Husseyea 7:67**
      - (b) Endoperidium suspended free in cavity of exoperidium, mouth with bright-colored scales  
**Mitromyces 7:68**
- 2. Exoperidium sessile, typically stellate-laciniate, containing 1 or more endoperidia
  - a. Endoperidium one
    - (1) Spores borne on the inside
      - (a) Exoperidium closed **Diploderma 7:92**
      - (b) Exoperidium opening stellately or circularly
        - x. Exoperidium stellate
          - (x) Endoperidium dehiscent, usually by a mouth; capillitium present  
**Geaster 7:70**
          - (y) Endoperidium indehiscent; capillitium none  
**Stella 9:272**

- y. Exoperidium cup-shaped, mouth minute, ciliate  
**Diplocystis 7:92**
- (2) Spores borne on the outside of endoperidium; stellate  
**Trichaster 7:93**
- b. Endoperidia several
  - (1) Mycelium crust-like; capillitium not hollow  
**Broomeia 7:93**
  - (2) Mycelium not crust-like; capillitium hollow  
**Coelomycetes 7:94**
- III. Peridium without a columella; exoperidium lacking or consisting of a papery or spiny cortex; gleba floccose  
**Subfamily Lycoperdaceae**
- 1. Peridium with a distinct, stalk-like sterile base; exoperidium spiny or warty  
**Lycoperdon 7:106**
- 2. Peridium without sterile base; gleba fertile throughout
  - a. Peridium sessile or nearly so
    - (1) Capillitium a dense elastic mass discrete from the peridium
      - (a) Peridium persistent  
**Lanopila 7:95**
      - (b) Peridium falling away  
**Eriosphaera 7:96**
    - (2) Capillitium not dense elastic and discrete
      - (a) Peridium persistent
        - x. Mouth at apex, or lacking  
**Eovista 7:96**
        - y. Mouth at base when in the ground  
**Catastoma 11:165**
      - (b) Peridium entirely falling away  
**Lycoperdopsis 16:243**
    - b. Peridium stipitate; exoperidium dehiscing above along undulating folds  
**Calvatia 7:105**
  - IV. Peridium without columella; gleba with cell-like spaces, often containing sporangioles, or powdery  
**Subfamily Sclerodermatae**
  - 1. Gleba without sporangioles, finally powdery
    - a. Peridium none; gleba naked, subcylindric  
**Gymnoglossum 11:158**
    - b. Peridium present, enclosing the gleba
      - (1) Peridium sessile or nearly so
        - (a) Peridium not dehiscent
          - x. Gleba reticulate-veined, hard  
**Corditubera 14:265**
          - y. Gleba not reticulate-veined, somewhat floccose
            - (x) Spores globose  
**Hippoperdon 7:133**
            - (y) Spores fusiform  
**Castoreum 7:142**
        - (b) Peridium dehiscent stellately or irregularly  
**Scleroderma 7:134**  
 (incl. **Caloderma 16:243**)
      - (2) Peridium stalked
        - (a) Peridium not dehiscent, clavate  
**†Corynogaster 14:266**  
 (Clavogaster)
        - (b) Peridium dehiscent

- x. Peridium clavate, splitting above and entirely disappearing  
*Favillea* 7: 146
- y. Peridium globoid, not entirely disappearing
  - (x) Stipe hollow; peridium dehiscing irregularly, or rimose  
*Phellorina* 7: 145
  - (y) Stipe not hollow
    - m. Peridium many-lobed; stipe fibrous-woody  
*Xylopodium* 7: 143
    - n. Peridium reticulately dehiscent; stipe solid  
*Areolaria* 7: 144
- 2. Gleba containing numerous sporangioles
  - a. Sporangioles fleshy or gelatinous
    - (1) Peridium stipitate; stipe with persistent cupulate volva  
*Dictycephalus* 17: 238
    - (2) Peridium not volvate, sessile or with stipe-like base
      - (a) Parasitic in glumes; peridium not dehiscent  
*Testicularia* 7: 150
      - (b) Terrestrial or parasitic on roots
        - x. Peridium with sterile stipe-like base, mucose-cellular within  
*Polysaccum* 7: 146
        - y. Peridium sessile, fleshy-cellular within  
*Polygaster* 7: 146
    - b. Sporangioles membranous, not fleshy or gelatinous
      - (1) Peridium corky; sporangioles round  
*Arachnium* 7: 150
      - (2) Peridium membranous; sporangioles cylindric, gyrose  
*Scolecocarpus* 7: 151
      - (3) Peridium hard; sporangioles large, flexuous  
*Paurocotylis* 7: 152

#### Family 68. HYMENOGASTRACEAE

7: 154, 9: 280, 11: 168, 14: 267, 16: 245, 17: 239

Typically subterranean, very rarely epigaeous, mycelium often persistent; peridium not opening at maturity, wall occasionally lacking, more or less globose; gleba fleshy or gelatinous, putrescent, more or less cellular or loculate, capillitium none.

##### I. Peridium wall present, distinct

- 1. Peridium easily separating from the gleba
  - a. Peridium volvate
    - (1) Peridium silky, reticulate-sulcate; volva gelatinous  
*Clathrogaster* 16: 250
    - (2) Peridium waxy-gelatinous, not sulcate  
*Torrendia* 17: 241
  - b. Peridium not volvate
    - (1) Peridium vertical, elongate-cylindric; basidia 2-spored  
*Protoglossum* 11: 158
    - (2) Peridium more or less globose

(a) Endosporium and exosporium separated by a hyaline mucus  
**Leucogaster** 9: 281

(b) Endosporium and exosporium contiguous

x. Spores elliptic to lanceolate, smooth  
**Hysterangium** 7: 155

y. Spores globose, rough or spiny  
 (x) Peridium lanate; basidia usually 7-spored  
**Sclerogaster** 11: 169

(y) Peridium not lanate; basidia 3-4-spored  
 m. Gleba with a sterile base, radicate  
**Octaviania** 7: 158

n. Gleba without a sterile base, not radicate  
**Martellia** 16: 252

2. Peridium separating from the gleba with difficulty or not at all

a. Peridium covered with thread-like masses of mycelium

(1) Spores hyaline  
**Rhizopogon** 7: 161

(2) Spores colored  
**Melanogaster** 7: 164

b. Peridium without thread-like masses of mycelium

(1) Spores spiny  
 (a) Gleba percurrent by a columella  
**Arcangeliella** 16: 255

(b) Gleba without a columella  
**Hydnangium** 7: 175

(2) Spores not spiny, smooth, verrucose, rugose, etc.  
 (a) Gleba with branching columella and sterile base  
**Dendrogaster** 17: 240

(b) Gleba without columella or sterile base  
**Hymenogaster** 7: 168  
 (incl. *Chamonixia*, *Leucophleps*  
 16: 251)

II. Peridium wall lacking

1. Hypogaeous

a. Spores elliptic, striate-sulcate  
**Gautiera** 7: 177

b. Spores globose, spiny or warty  
**Gymnomyces** 16: 249

2. Epigaeous; spores globose, warty  
**Macowanites** 7: 179

#### Family 69. NIDULARIACEAE

7: 28, 9: 265, 11: 156, 14: 256, 16: 229, 17: 214

Epigaeous, simicole or lignicole, funnel-shaped to cup-shaped, leathery, containing one to many lentiform or globoid sporangioles, the latter attached by a cord to the wall of the peridium; spores elliptic, smooth.

#### I. Peridium single

I. Peridium with several to many sporangioles

a. Peridium torn at the apex in opening **Nidularia** 7: 28

b. Peridium opening by a deciduous membrane

(1) Sporangioles attached to wall by a cord  
 (a) Spores mixed with filaments; peridium of three united layers  
**Cyathus** 7: 32

(b) Spores not mixed with filaments; peridium of a single cottony layer  
**Crucibulum 7:43**

(2) Sporangioles densely crowded in a glutinous substance  
**Nidula 17:215**

2. Peridium with a single gelatinous sporangiole  
**Dacryobolus 7:45**

II. Peridium double, outer stellate, inner with a single viscous sporangiole  
**Sphaerobolus 7:46**

## FUNGI IMPERFECTI

Secondary or propagative stages of other fungi, largely Ascomycetes, characterized by the presence of conidia borne in perithecia-like or disk-like structures, on a stroma, or on a mycelial mass. Many of these forms have been connected by means of experiment with the corresponding perfect stage, but the vast majority of them are found alone in nature.

### Order 16. PHOMATALES (Sphaeropsidæ Sacc. 3:1)

Conidia borne on simple or branched threads, so-called basidia, in pycnidia; pycnidia globose, conic, elongate, dimidiate, disk-shaped or cup-shaped, membranous, carbonous, coriaceous or somewhat fleshy, usually black, sometimes bright-colored.

#### Family 70. PHOMATACEAE (Sphaeriodidæ 3:1)

Pycnidia globose, conic or lens-like, membranous, carbonous or subcoriaceous, black, immersed or superficial, separate or in a stroma; conidia from 1 to many-celled, hyaline or dark.

##### **Hyalosporae**

3:1, 10:100, 11:472, 14:844, 16:825, 18:220

Conidia 1-celled, hyaline, globose, ovoid or oblong, often curved

I. Pycnidia separate

1. Pycnidia smooth

a. Pycnidia borne in discolored areas, i. e., maculicole

**Phyllosticta 3:3**

b. Pycnidia not maculicole

(1) Conidia single, not in chains

(a) Conidia muticulate, not ciliate or trigonous

x. Subicle none

(x) Pycnidia muticulate or papillate, not rostrate or cylindric

m. Pycnidia erumpent or immersed

(m) Basidia 1-spored, mostly short

r. Pycnidia papillate

(r) Growing on lichens

**Lichenosticta 16:851**

(s) Not lichenicole

h. Basidia hamate

**Phomopsis 18:264**

- i. Basidia not hamate
  - (h) Conidia less than  $15\mu$ 
    - Phoma 3: 65**
    - (i) Conidia  $15\mu$  or more long
      - Macrophoma 10: 189**
  - s. Pycnidia astomous or irregularly dehiscent
    - (r) Pycnidia subcarnose, sclerotoid
      - h. Conidia obtuse at both ends
        - Plenodomus 3: 184**
      - i. Conidia acute at both ends
        - Sclerotiopsis 3: 184**
      - (s) Pycnidia carbonous, circumscissile
        - Piptostomum 3: 183**
      - (n) Basidia several-spored, branched
        - Dendrophoma 3: 178**
    - n. Pycnidia superficial
      - (m) Pycnidia dense in asteroma-like spots
        - Asteromella 3: 182**
      - (n) Pycnidia not in such spots
        - r. Pycnidia globose or nearly so
          - (r) Basidia short, straight
            - Aposphaeria 3: 169**
          - (s) Basidia beautifully circinate
            - Pyrenotrichum 3: 184**
          - (t) Basidia none
            - Mycogala 3: 185**
          - s. Pycnidia turbinate, carnone
            - Crocicreas 3: 183**
        - (y) Pycnidia rostrate or cylindric
          - m. Pycnidia globose, rostrate
            - Sphaeronaema 3: 185**
          - n. Pycnidia cylindric
            - Glutinium 11: 500**
        - y. Subicle present
          - (x) Subicle white, cobwebby
            - Cincinnobolus 3: 216**
            - (incl. **Byssocystis 11: 502**)
          - (y) Subicle dark
            - m. Subicle usually radiate
              - Asteroma 3: 201**
            - n. Subicle not radiate
              - Chaetophoma 3: 199**
        - (b) Conidia ciliate, forked or angled
          - x. Conidia ciliate at apex
            - (x) Apex 1-ciliate
              - Strasseria 18: 284**
            - (y) Apex several-ciliate
              - Neottiospora 3: 216**
          - y. Conidia forked or angled
            - (x) Conidia Y-like; subicle present
              - Ypsilonia 3: 215**
            - (y) Conidia trigonous
              - Trigonosporium 16: 892**
          - (z) Conidia in chains

(a) Chains of spores simple or nearly so  
*Sirococcus* 3: 217

(b) Chains of spores connected, often net-like  
*Peckia* 3: 217

2. Pycnidia with hairs or bristles

a. Bristles stellate; conidia ovoid  
*Staurochaeta* 3: 218

b. Bristles simple

(1) Basidia usually simple, conidia fusoid  
*Vermicularia* 3: 221

(2) Basidia usually branched, conidia oblong  
*Pyrenochaeta* 3: 219

II. Pycnidia in a stroma

1. Stroma globose, conic or valsa-like

a. Conidia in chains \**Sirodothis*

b. Conidia single

(1) Stroma globose, conic or pulvinate

(a) Stroma more or less globose or pulvinate

x. Stroma unilocular *Dothiopsis* 10: 228

y. Stroma several- or many-locular

(x) Pycnidia distinct

m. Pycnidia aggregate in a basal stroma  
*Dothiorella* 3: 235

n. Pycnidia more deeply immersed

(m) Necks not joined in one ostiole  
*Lamyella* 11: 510

(n) Necks joined in a single ostiole  
*Torsellia* 11: 510

(y) Pycnidia merely locules in the stroma

m. Locules several, not numerous  
*Rabenhorstia* 3: 243

n. Locules very numerous *Fuckelia* 3: 244

(b) Stroma conic-truncate, conidia bacillar  
*Ceuthospora* 3: 277

(2) Stroma valsa-like

(a) Conidia fusoid or bacillar *Fusicoccum* 3: 247

(b) Conidia allantoid *Cytospora* 3: 252

(c) Conidia globose or ovoid *Cytosporella* 3: 251

2. Stroma applanate, effuse or linear

a. Stroma linear, conidia connate in fours  
*Gamosporella* 10: 238

b. Stroma applanate or effuse

(1) Growing on leaves and stems *Placosphaeria* 3: 244

(2) Growing on fungi *Anthracoderma* 10: 238

Of Uncertain Position.

*Manginia* 18: 266. a Phoma with micro- and macropycnidia

**Phaeosporae**

3: 291, 10: 251, 11: 511, 14: 919, 16: 905, 18: 302

Conidia 1-celled, dark, globose, ovoid or oblong

## I. Pycnidia separate

## 1. Pycnidia without mycelium or subicle

## a. Pycnidia smooth, not hairy

(1) Conidia in chains, globose

*Sirothecium* 10: 270

(2) Conidia not in chains

(a) Pycnidia sessile, spheroid

(x) Pycnidia beaked

*Naemosphaera* 10: 259

y. Pycnidia not beaked

(x) Pycnidia with a distinct orbicular locule

*Hypocenia* 3: 320

(y) Pycnidia without such a locule

m. Conidia on long basidia

(m) Pycnidia thin, white-lacerate at top

*Harknessia* 3: 320

(n) Pycnidia subcarbonous, not lacerate

*Sphaeropsis* 3: 291

n. Basidia very short or obsolete

*Coniothyrium* 3: 305

(b) Pycnidia stipitate, clavate

*Levieuxia* 3: 321

## b. Pycnidia hairy or setose

*Chaetomella* 3: 321

## 2. Pycnidia with distinct mycelium or subicle

## a. Pycnidia astomous, in a dark subicle

*Capnodiastrum* 10: 272

## b. Pycnidia perforate, with basal hyphae

*Cicinnobella* 18: 302

## II. Pycnidia cespitose or in a stroma

## 1. Pycnidia in dense erumpent clusters

*Haplosporella* 3: 323

## 2. Pycnidia in a definite stroma

## a. Stroma applanate or effuse, foliicole

*Discomycetopsis* 11: 517

## b. Stroma dot-like, discoid or hemispheric

*Melanconiopsis* 16: 915

(1) Stroma dot-like, immersed

*Nothopatella* 11: 517

(2) Stroma discoid to hemispheric

(a) Stroma discoid; spores large

*Catenulata*

(b) Stroma pulvinate; spores minute, catenulate

*Cytoplea* 3: 325

(c) Stroma hemispheric; pycnidia circinate

†*Circinastrum* 3: 325

(Weinmannodora)

**Hyalodidymae**

3: 384, 10: 205, 11: 522, 14: 942, 16: 925, 18: 335

Conidia hyaline, 1-septate, ovoid, ellipsoid or oblong

## I. Pycnidia separate

## 1. Pycnidia not beaked

## a. Pycnidia in discolored areas, maculicole

(1) Pycnidia immersed, then erumpent, perforate  
 (a) Conidia mucilose *Ascochyta* 3:384  
 (b) Conidia with setae at the apex *Robillardia* 3:407

(2) Pycnidia superficial, astomous *Pucciniospora* 10:317

b. Pycnidia not maculicole

(1) Pycnidia hairy *Didymochaete* 14:953  
 (Vermiculariella 16:940)

(2) Pycnidia smooth  
 (a) Conidia with an appendage at each end  
 x. Conidia with 1 or more bristles *Darluca* 3:410  
 y. Conidia with cap-like appendages *Tiarospora* 10:311

(b) Conidia mucilose  
 x. Basidia 1-spored  
 (x) Pycnidia on a cobwebby subicle, phyllogenous  
*Actinonema* 3:408

(y) Pycnidia without subicle, ramicole  
*Diplodina* 3:411

y. Basidia several-many-spored *Cystotricha* 3:413

2. Pycnidia beaked *Rhynchophoma* 3:414

II. Pycnidia in a stroma

1. Stroma effuse  
 a. Stroma consisting of two distinct layers *Thoracella* 16:941  
 b. Stroma of a single layer *Placosphaerella* 14:948

2. Stroma verruciform  
 a. Stroma superficial *Pazschkella* 16:528  
 b. Stroma erumpent *Cytodiplospora* 11:942

### Phaeodidymae

2:329, 10:275, 11:518, 14:927, 16:915, 18:319

Spores dark, 1-septate, ovoid to oblong

I. Pycnidia separate

1. Pycnidia beaked  
 a. Pycnidia hairy *Rhynchodiplodia* 18:329  
 b. Pycnidia smooth *Pellioniella* 18:329

2. Pycnidia not beaked  
 a. Pycnidia hairy *Chaetodiplodia* 3:374  
 b. Pycnidia smooth  
 (1) Conidia with a mucous layer, very large *Macrodiplodia* 3:374  
 (2) Conidia without a mucous layer  
 (a) Pycnidia erumpent  
 x. Conidia 1-ciliate at apex \**Chaetoconis* 10:337  
 (Kellermannia in part)  
 y. Conidia mucilose  
 (x) Conidia less than 15  $\mu$  long *Microdiplodia* 18:323

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| (y) Conidia 15 $\mu$ or more long                        | Diplodia 3:329       |
| (b) Pycnidia superficial, lignicole                      | Diplodiella 3:375    |
| II. Pycnidia cespitose or in a stroma                    |                      |
| 1. Pycnidia cespitose                                    | Botryodiplodia 3:377 |
| 2. Pycnidia in a stroma                                  |                      |
| a. Pycnidia and subicle enclosed in a hemispheric stroma | Lasiodiplodia 14:939 |
| b. Pycnidia without subicle, in a globose stroma         | Diplodiopsis 18:335  |

#### Hyalophragmiae

3:418, 10:330, 11:533, 14:962, 16:947, 18:358  
Conidia hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

|                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| I. Pycnidia more or less globose      |                     |
| 1. Subicle none                       |                     |
| a. Conidia appendaged at apex         |                     |
| (1) Seta 1                            | Kellermannia 10:337 |
| (2) Setae 3                           | Bartalinia 16:951   |
| b. Conidia muticata                   | Stagonospora 3:445  |
| 2. Subicle present, dark, phylogenous | Asteromidium 10:338 |
| II. Pycnidia elongate to cylindric    | Mastomyces 3:456    |

#### Phaeophragmiae

3:418, 10:317, 11:528, 14:953, 16:943, 18:362  
Conidia hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| I. Pycnidia separate                                       |                     |
| 1. Conidia free from each other                            |                     |
| a. Conidia muticata  |                     |
| (1) Pycnidia papillate or subastomous                      |                     |
| (a) Pycnidia with flattened base                           | Macrobatis 11:532   |
| (b) Pycnidia globose, without flattened base               |                     |
| x. Pycnidia on a stellate subicle, superficial             | Couturea 3:442      |
| y. Pycnidia without a subicle, erumpent                    |                     |
| (x) Pycnidia hairy   | Wojnowicia 14:960   |
| (y) Pycnidia smooth  | Hendersonia 3:418   |
| (2) Pycnidia opening widely, with an operculum             |                     |
| (a) Pycnidia superficial, dark, hairy                      | Angiopoma 3:442     |
| (b) Pycnidia immersed, pale, smooth                        | Lichenopsis 3:442   |
| b. Conidia appendaged                                      |                     |
| (1) Conidia 1-ciliate at each end                          | Cryptostictis 3:443 |
| (2) Conidia 1-ciliate at base by the basidium              |                     |
| †Uroconis 18:368<br>(Urohendersonia)                       |                     |
| (3) Conidia with a round or cup-like appendage at each end | Santiella 16:947    |

2. Conidia united in groups

- Conidia united into a fascicle
- Conidia stellately united

II. Pycnidia locules in a stroma

**Hyalodictyae**  
16:955

Conidia hyaline, muriform, ovoid or oblong

I. Pycnidia erumpent, papillate

†**Hyalothyris** 16:955  
(*Hyalothyridium*)

**Phaeodictyae**  
3:459, 10:338, 11:536, 14:964, 16:951, 18:369

Conidia dark, muriform, oblong to ovoid, rarely radiate or cruciate

I. Pycnidia separate

- Conidia not reticulately roughened
  - Pycnidia corticole, erumpent
  - Pycnidia xylogenous, subsuperficial
- Conidia reticulately roughened

II. Pycnidia locules in a stroma

**Camarosporium** 3:459  
**Cytosporium** 3:470  
**Endobotrya** 3:470  
**Dichomera** 3:471

**Scolecosporae**  
3:474, 10:349, 11:538, 14:967, 16:956, 18:376

Conidia hyaline or dilutely colored, elongate-fusoid, bacillar or filiform, continuous or septate.

I. Pycnidia separate

- Pycnidia membranous or carbonous
  - Pycnidia superficial
    - Pycnidia hairy
      - Conidia single on the basidia
      - Conidia ternate on the basidia
    - Pycnidia smooth
      - Pycnidia beaked
      - Pycnidia not beaked
        - Conidia usually expelled in a ball
        - Conidia not expelled in a ball
  - Pycnidia immersed or erumpent
    - Pycnidia hairy, maculicole
    - Pycnidia smooth
      - Pycnidia beaked
      - Pycnidia not beaked
        - Pycnidia maculicole, phyllogenous

**Trichocollonema** 18:404  
**Gamospora** 10:402  
**Cornularia** 3:598  
**Collonema** 10:397  
**Septorella** 14:981  
**Trichoseptoria** 11:548  
**Sphaerographium** 3:596  
**Septoria** 3:474  
**Rhabdospora** 3:578

- (y) Pycnidia more or less incomplete at top
- m. Pycnidia gaping, showing a gelatinous spore mass  
**Gelatinosporium** 3: 596
- n. Pycnidia not exposing a gelatinous mass
  - (m) Pycnidia foliicole  
**Phleospora** 3: 577
  - (n) Pycnidia rami-caulicole  
**Phlyctaena** 3: 593
- 2. Pycnidia suberose, incomplete, often pale
  - a. Pycnidia cespitose  
**Micropora** 3: 604
  - b. Pycnidia merely gregarious  
**Micula** 3: 604
- II. Pycnidia in a stroma
  - 1. Conidia 4-6 fasciculate on a basidium  
**Eriospora** 3: 600
  - 2. Conidia separate
    - a. Conidia setose-penicillate  
**Dilophospora** 3: 600
    - b. Conidia muticcate
      - (1) Stroma superficial, setose  
†**Merodothidis** 18: 405  
(*Septodothideopsis*)
      - (2) Stroma erumpent or immersed
        - (a) Pycnidia distinct in the stroma  
**Cytosporina** 3: 601
        - (b) Pycnidia locules in the stroma  
**Septosporiella** 10: 403

**Family 71. ZYTHIACEAE**  
(*Nectrioidaceae* Sacc. 3: 613)

Pycnidia, and stromata when present, fleshy or waxy, light-colored, white, yellow, red or orange, globose, more rarely cup-shaped or hysteroid; conidia various, mostly hyaline.

**Subfamily Zythiae**

Pycnidia more or less globose

**Hyalosporae**

3: 613, 10: 404, 11: 552, 14: 988, 16: 983, 18: 407

- I. Pycnidia separate
  - 1. Pycnidia smooth
    - a. Pycnidia beakless
      - (1) Conidia in chains  
**Sirozythia** 18: 410
      - (2) Conidia not catenate
        - (a) Pycnidia on creeping hyphae  
**Eurotiopsis** 10: 406 ..
        - (b) Pycnidia without mycelium
          - x. Conidia spiny or ciliate
            - (x) Conidia spiny  
**Roumegueriella** 3: 616
            - (y) Conidia with several cilia at apex  
**Ciliospora** 18: 410
      - y. Conidia smooth
        - (x) Pycnidia single-walled
          - m. Pycnidia more or less papillate  
**Zythia** 3: 614

- n. Pycnidia with crateriform ostiole
  - Libertiella* 3: 616
- o. Pycnidia cup-shaped
  - Lemalis* 3: 672
- (y) Pycnidia with outer circumscissile wall
  - Dichlaena* 3: 620
  - Sphaeronaemella* 3: 617
- b. Pycnidia beaked
  - Sphaeronaemella* 3: 617
- 2. Pycnidia hairy or spiny
  - a. Pycnidia densely beset with conoid 1-celled setae
    - Muricularia* 3: 218
  - b. Pycnidia with slender bristles or hairs
    - (1) Hairs fasciculate
      - Collocystis* 3: 616
    - (2) Hairs separate
      - (a) Hairs everywhere but at the apex
        - Chaetozythia* 10: 406
      - (b) Hairs only around the wide ostiole
        - Pseudozythia* 18: 409
- II. Pycnidia cespitose or in a stroma
  - 1. Pycnidia cespitose, beaked; conidia in chains
    - Treleasiella* 14: 989
  - 2. Pycnidia in a stroma
    - a. Stroma more or less pulvinate; conidia fusoid
      - Aschersonia* 3: 619
    - b. Stroma fruticose branched; conidia bacillar
      - Hypocreodendrum* 14: 992
- Phaeosporae**
- 10: 409, 18: 416
- Conidia dark, 1-celled, globose to oblong
- I. Pycnidia separate, beaked; basidia obsolete
  - Ampullaria* 18: 416
- II. Pycnidia in a stroma
  - Martinella* 10: 409
- Hyalodidymae**
- 3: 621, 10: 409, 11: 553, 16: 986, 18: 416
- Conidia hyaline or nearly so, 1-septate, ovoid to oblong
- I. Basidia simple or nearly so
  - Pseudodiplodia* 3: 621
- II. Basidia dendroid branched
  - Diplozythia* 18: 417
- Hyalophragmiae**
- 3: 621, 10: 410, 18: 417
- Conidia hyaline, several-septate, elliptic to fusoid
- I. Conidia oblong-fusoid
  - Stagonopsis* 3: 621
- II. Conidia 4-radiate, with septate radii
  - Chiastospora* 3: 621
- Scolecosporae**
- 3: 622, 10: 410, 18: 418
- Conidia hyaline, bacillar or filiform, continuous or septate
- I. Pycnidia separate

I. Pycnidia beakless, almost discoid *Trichocrea* 10: 410  
 2. Pycnidia beaked; conidia 1-ciliate *Mycorhynchus* 18: 418  
 II. Pycnidia in a stroma; conidia hamate *Polystigmmina* 3: 622

**Subfamily Patellinae**

Pycnidia cupulate or hysteroid

**Hyalosporae**

3: 622, 10: 411, 11: 553, 18: 419

Conidia hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Pycnidia separate  
 1. Pycnidia cup-shaped  
   a. Pycnidia smooth  
 (1) Pycnidia carnose; basidia simple, cylindric *Patellina* 3: 622  
 (2) Pycnidia submembranous; basidia branched *Ollula* 10: 411  
   b. Pycnidia hairy  
 (1) Conidia in chains *\*Sirocyphis*  
 (2) Conidia not in chains *Cyphina* 3: 623  
 2. Pycnidia flattened, oblong, cleft *Hysteromyxa* 3: 622  
 II. Pycnidia in a stroma  
 1. Stroma suberose, white *Munkia* 10: 408  
 2. Stroma corneous, black *†Pycnostroma* 18: 415  
   (Aschersoniopsis)

**Hyalophragmiae**

11: 553

Conidia hyaline, several-septate, oblong

I. Pycnidia immersed, waxy *Pseudostictis* 11: 553

**Scolecosporae**

10: 411

Conidia hyaline, filiform, continuous

I. Pycnidia waxy, cup-shaped, on a white subicle  
   *Trichosperma* 10: 411

**Family 72. LEPTOSTROMATACEAE**

Pycnidia membranous or carbonous, black, more or less distinctly dimidiate, scutiform, astomous, ostiolate or cleft, erumpent or superficial.

**Hyalosporae**

3: 625, 10: 412, 11: 553, 14: 992, 16: 986, 18: 419

Conidia hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Pycnidia separate  
 1. Pycnidia astomous or variously perforate, but not cleft  
   a. Basidia lacking

(1) Pycnidia on a subicle

- (a) Subicle of fumaginous hyphae *Eriothyrium* 10: 418
- (b) Subicle of broad fibers *†Trichopeltium* 10: 418  
(*Trichopeltulum*)

(2) Pycnidia without subicle

- (a) Conidia muticata
- x. Pycnidia stellately divided or cleft *Actinothecium* 3: 638
- y. Pycnidia depressed-clypeate, not stellate

- Leptothyrium 3: 626  
(*Sacidium* 3: 649)
- (b) Conidia setulose at each end *Tracyella* 18: 424
- b. Basidia present, cylindric *Piggotia* 3: 636

2. Pycnidia more or less clearly cleft lengthwise

- a. Pycnidia elongate or lanceolate *Leptostroma* 3: 639
- b. Pycnidia subcircular *Labrella* 3: 647

II. Pycnidia in a stroma

- 1. Stroma phyllogenous *Melasmia* 3: 637
- 2. Stroma growing on animal hairs *Trichophila* 10: 423

#### Phaeosporae

3: 653, 10: 423, 14: 996, 18: 429

Conidia dark, 1-celled, globose to oblong

I. Pycnidia separate

- 1. Pycnidia on a dark subicle, radiately dehiscent *Asterostomella* 10: 423
- 2. Pycnidia not on a subicle
  - a. Conidia conglobate, verrucose *Discomycopsella* 18: 429
  - b. Conidia not conglobate, smooth *Pirostoma* 3: 653

II. Pycnidia in a stroma

- 1. Stroma membranous
  - a. Pycnidia distinct, exserted *Peltostroma* 18: 430
  - b. Pycnidia merely locules, immersed *Lasmenia* 10: 425
- 2. Stroma carbonous; locules many, immersed *Poropeltis* 18: 430

#### Hyalodidymae

10: 426, 11: 557, 18: 431

Conidia hyaline, 1-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Pycnidia separate

- 1. Pycnidia astomous or variously perforate, not cleft
  - a. Conidia muticata *Leptothyrella* 10: 426
  - b. Conidia cuspidate at apex, falcate *Kabatia* 18: 433
- 2. Pycnidia cleft lengthwise, elongate *Fioriella* 18: 432

II. Pycnidia in a stroma, rimose *Pseudomelasmia* 18: 434

## LEPTOSTROMATACEAE

## Phaeodidymae

10: 426, 18: 431

Conidia dark, 1-septate, oblong to fusoid

## I. Pycnidia separate

a. Pycnidia ostiolate

Diplopeltis 10: 426

b. Pycnidia longitudinally cleft

Holcomyces 18: 431

## II. Pycnidia in a stroma, ostiolate

Seynesiopsis 18: 431

## Hyalophragmiae

3: 653, 10: 426, 11: 557, 14: 996, 16: 992, 18: 434

Conidia hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

## I. Pycnidia astomous or ostiolate, not cleft

1. Conidia muticulate; pycnidia with creeping hyphae

Asterothyrium 18: 434

2. Conidia ciliate

a. Conidia fusoid, 1-ciliate at each end

Discosia 3: 653

b. Conidia cruciate, each arm 1-ciliate

Entomosporium 3: 657

## II. Pycnidia rimose dehiscent

Cystothyrium 10: 427

## Phaeophragmiae

14: 997, 18: 435

Conidia dark, 1-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

## I. Pycnidia separate, rimose-gaping; conidia 1-ciliate each way

Labridium 14: 997

## II. Pycnidia in a stroma; conidia muticulate, finally black

Phragmopeltis 18: 435

## Scolecosporae

3: 658, 10: 428, 11: 557, 14: 997, 16: 992, 18: 436

Conidia normally hyaline, bacillar or filiform, continuous or septate

## I. Pycnidia astomous or opening variously

1. Pycnidia with a round ostiole; conidia catenate

Crandallia 14: 998

2. Pycnidia astomous or irregularly dehiscent

a. Pycnidia with radiate-fimbriate margin Actinothyrium 3: 658

b. Pycnidia not radiate-fimbriate

(1) Pycnidia of two kinds, small simple and large loculate

Brunchorstia 10: 431

(2) Pycnidia of one kind

(a) Conidia muticulate

(x) Pycnidia corrugate, not hairy; conidia not separating

Melophia 3: 658

(y) Pycnidia hairy; conidia separating into joints

Chaetopeltis 14: 998

(b) Conidia ciliate-penicillate at apex

Giulia 18: 435

## II. Pycnidia elongate, longitudinally cleft

- 1. Basidia simple, bacillar
- 2. Basidia umbellately branched

Leptostromella 3: 659

\*Petasodes 14: 998

## Family 73. EXCIPULACEAE

Pycnidia membranous or carbonous, black, cup-shaped, patellate or hysteroid, at first more or less spheric, but at length widely open, erumpent or superficial, glabrous or hairy.

## Hyalosporae

3: 665, 10: 432, 11: 558, 14: 999, 16: 993, 18: 436

Conidia hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong

## I. Pycnidia pilose or setose

- 1. Conidia muticulate; pycnidia cupulate
- 2. Conidia ciliate; pycnidia cupulate
  - a. Conidia several-ciliate at apex
  - b. Conidia 1-ciliate at each end

Amerosporium 3: 680

Polynema 3: 687

Dinemasporium 3: 683

## II. Pycnidia smooth or nearly so

- 1. Pycnidia more or less cup-shaped, or disciform
  - a. Pycnidia composed of conglutinate dark hyphae
    - b. Pycnidia with cellular context
      - (1) Pycnidia cup-like when mature, sometimes obconoid
        - (a) Basidia simple
        - x. Pycnidia cup-shaped
        - y. Pycnidia terete-conic
      - (2) Pycnidia subglobose-collabent, disciform or verruciform
        - (a) Pycnidia subglobose, irregularly dehiscent and collabent
          - Dothichiza 3: 671
        - (b) Pycnidia disciform, often imperfect and covered by epiderm
          - Discula 3: 674
        - (c) Pycnidia verruciform; conidia mucose-involute
          - Agyriellopsis 18: 438
    - b. Pycnidia hysteroid or valvately gaping
      - a. Pycnidia widely hysteroid
      - b. Pycnidia valvately gaping
        - (1) Basidia typically branched
        - (2) Basidia simple or none

Psilospora 3: 679

Sporonema 3: 677

Pleococcum 3: 679

## Phaeosporae

10: 439, 18: 441

Conidia dark, 1-celled, globose to oblong

## I. Pycnidia patellate, smooth

Phaeodiscula 10: 439

## II. Pycnidia cupulate, setulose at margin

†Coniothyris 10: 439

(Coniothyriella)

**Hyalodidymae**

3:687, 10:440, 11:560, 14:1002, 16:993, 18:442

Conidia hyaline, 1-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Pycnidia discoid or patellate

1. Pycnidia discoid, veiled; basidia simple **Discella** 3:687

2. Pycnidia patellate, subsuperficial; basidia branched

**Pseudopatella** 3:688

II. Pycnidia hysteroid or irregularly gaping

1. Pycnidia hysteroid, elongate **Scaphidium** 18:443

2. Pycnidia globose, then irregularly gaping; conidia catenate

**Siropatella** 18:443**Hyalophragmiae**

3:688, 10:441, 11:560, 14:1002, 18:443

Conidia hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Pycnidia cupulate or subcupulate

1. Pycnidia smooth; conidia sometimes 1-ciliate

**Excipulina** 3:688

2. Pycnidia setulose

a. Conidia fusoid, inner cells somewhat colored

**Excipularia** 3:689

b. Conidia X-shaped, entirely hyaline

**Acanthothecium** 10:442

II. Pycnidia discoid and unequal, margin lacerate

**Pilidium** 3:689**Phaeophragmiae**

10:443, 18:444

Conidia dark, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid

I. Pycnidia hysteroid; conidia not catenate **Dichaenopsis** 18:444

II. Pycnidia laciniately dehiscent; conidia catenate

**Taeniophora** 10:443**Scolecosporae**

3:690, 10:443, 14:1002, 16:993, 18:445

Conidia typically hyaline, bacillar or filiform, continuous or septate

I. Pycnidia separate

1. Conidia separating at the joints

**Schizothyrella** 3:690(incl. **Pseudocenangium** 10:445).

2. Conidia not separating

a. Pycnidia discoid, margin lacerate; conidia filiform

**Protostegia** 3:690

b. Pycnidia mostly cupulate, not lacerate; conidia hamate

**Oncospora** 3:691

II. Pycnidia in a stroma, pezizoid

**Ephelis** 3:691

## Order 17. MELANCONIALES

## Family 74. MELANCONIACEAE

Pycnidia lacking, or reduced to a stratum merely; strata typically bearing basidia of various sorts upon which conidia arise, forming masses or acervuli, which are immersed or erumpent, black, gray or light-colored, waxy, corneous or even submembranous.

## Hyalosporae

3: 698, 10: 446, 11: 562, 14: 1004, 16: 995, 18: 447

Conidia hyaline, 1-celled, globose to oblong, rarely dilutely colored

## I. Conidia muticata

1. Masses, or acervuli, not setose

a. Conidia not catenate

(1) Masses bright-colored, subtremelloid

*Hainesia* 3: 698

(2) Masses gray to black, rarely bright-colored, waxy or horny

(a) Masses gray, rarely bright-colored, waxy

x. Growing on leaves or fruits for the most part

*Gloeosporium* 3: 699

y. Growing usually on twigs of trees or shrubs

*Myxosporium* 3: 722

(b) Masses black, discoid, horny

*Melanostroma* 3: 728

b. Conidia in chains

(1) Masses oblong, hysteroid, dark, hard

*Hypodermium* 3: 728

(2) Masses discoid, pulvinate or conoid

(a) Masses bright-colored, softish

*Myxosporella* 3: 729

(b) Masses dark to black

x. Basidia repeatedly branched

(x) Masses discoid; basidia dichotomous

*Blennoria* 3: 730

(y) Masses depressed-pulvinate; basidia verticillate

*Agyriella* 3: 731

(z) Masses perithecioid; basidia irregularly branched

\**Hormyllum* 3: 733

y. Basidia simple

(x) Masses perithecioid, black

\**Thecostroma* 3: 752

(y) Masses scutellate, olive or ashen

*Myxormia* 3: 734

(z) Masses truncate, black below, pale above

*Bloxamia* 3: 734

2. Masses setose at margin; basidia short, fasciculate

*Colletotrichum* 3: 735

## II. Conidia aristata with a branched awn at apex

*Pestalozziella* 3: 737

**Phaeosporae**

3:749, 10:471, 11:571, 14:1018, 16:1008, 18:469

Conidia dark, 1-celled, globose to oblong or fusoid

## I. Conidia solitary on the basidia

1. Conidia globose or oblong
2. Conidia fusoid, often arcuate
  - a. Basidia not swollen at base
  - b. Basidia swollen at base

*Melanconium* 3:749*Cryptomela* 3:760  
*Basiascum* 10:474

## II. Conidia in chains

1. Conidial chains separate
2. Conidial chains in a mucose head

*Trullula* 3:731  
*Thrysidium* 3:761**Hyalodidymae**

3:766, 10:475, 11:572, 14:1020, 16:1009, 18:472

Conidia hyaline or nearly so, 1-septate, ovoid to fusoid

## I. Conidia muticte

1. Saprogenous, on stems and fruits
2. Biogenous, typically on leaves

*Septomyxa* 3:766  
*Marsonia* 3:767

## II. Conidia 3-4-ciliate at each end

*Gloeosporiella* 11:575**Phaeodidymae**

3:763, 10:475, 11:572, 14:1029, 16:1009

Conidia dark, 1-septate, ovoid to fusoid

## I. Conidia solitary

1. Conidia muticte
2. Conidia 1-3-ciliate at apex

*Didymosporium* 3:763  
*Neobarclaya* 14:46, 10:475

## II. Conidia catenate, connected by hyaline isthmi

*Bullaria* 3:766**Hyalophragmiae**

3:801, 10:480, 11:575, 14:1022, 16:1012, 18:474

Conidia hyaline, 2-several-septate, oblong to fusoid or clavate

## I. Conidia separate

1. Conidia muticte

a. Conidia oblong or fusoid, masses usually pale

*Septogloeum* 3:801b. Conidia long-clavate; masses dark *Rhopalidium* 3:801

2. Conidia 1-several-ciliate, usually at the apex

*Pestalozzina* 11:580

## II. Conidia united at base into a radiate or stellate group

*Prosthemella* 3:803(incl. *Psammina* 10:498)**Phaeophragmiae**

3:771, 10:480, 11:575, 14:1022, 16:1012, 18:475

Conidia dark, at least in part, 2-several-septate, oblong to cylindric

## I. Conidia muticte

## 1. Conidia separate, not in chains

## a. Conidia oblong or elongate

(1) Conidia curved-attenuate, i. e., hyaline-rostrate

(a) Conidia dark, except the hyaline beak

*Scolecosporium* 3: 782

(b) Conidia with 2 inner cells opaque, others clear

*Toxosporium* 14: 1030

(2) Conidia oblong, not rostrate

(a) Conidia cirrhose protruded and atro-inquinant

*Stilbospora* 3: 771

(b) Conidia not protruded and atro-inquinant

*Coryneum* 3: 774

## b. Conidia stellate-lobed, lobes several-septate

*Asterosporium* 3: 782

## 2. Conidia in chains

## a. Conidia connected by filiform isthmi

*Siridium* 3: 782

## b. Conidia chains without isthmi

*Siridiella* 11: 580(incl. *Septotrullula* 18: 487)

## II. Conidia ciliate

## 1. Conidia ciliate at apex alone

## a. Conidia 1-ciliate

*Monochaetia* 18: 485

## b. Conidia several-ciliate

*Pestalozzia* 3: 784

## 2. Conidia 1-ciliate at each end

*Hyaloceras* 3: 783(incl. *Amphichaeta* 18: 486)*Phaeodictyae*

3: 803, 10: 508, 11: 565, 14: 1035, 16: 1022, 18: 488

Conidia dark, muriform, ovoid or oblong

## I. Conidia muticte

## 1. Conidia not catenate

*Steganosporium* 3: 803

## 2. Conidia catenate by cylindric isthmi

*Phragmotrichum* 3: 806

## II. Conidia pluriciliate at apex; end cells subhyaline

*Morinia* 10: 508*Scolecosporae*

3: 737, 10: 498, 11: 582, 14: 1031, 16: 1018, 18: 488

Conidia cylindric, filiform or suballantoid, hyaline, mostly continuous

## I. Conidia allantoid

*Naemospora* 3: 746

## II. Conidia bacillar to filiform

## 1. Conidia fasciculate at the apex of the basidia

*Trichodytes* 14: 1031

## 2. Conidia solitary

## a. Masses white or pale, foliicole; conidia filiform

*Cylindrosporium* 3: 737, 18: 491

## b. Masses gray or dark, usually ramicole; conidia falcate

*Cryptosporium* 3: 740

c. Masses bright-colored, saprophytic; conidia falcate

*Libertella* 3:744

**Staurosporae**

18:493

Conidia star-shaped, hyaline

I. Masses phyllogenous, bright-colored; conidia 4-radiate

*Astroconium* 18:493

**Order 18. MONILIALES (Hyphomyceteae Sacc. 4:1)**

Hyphae more or less developed, cobwebby or more or less compacted, but rarely arising from a definite stratum or stroma, never enclosed in a pycnidium, typically superficial.

**Family 75. MONILIACEAE (Mucedineae 4:2)**

Hyphae hyaline or bright-colored, more or less fragile, lax, not cohering in fascicles; conidia concolorous, i. e., hyaline or bright-colored.

**Hyalosporae**

4:2, 10:510, 11:586, 14:1037, 16:1023, 18:495

Conidia hyaline, or bright-colored, 1-celled, globose, ovoid to short-cylindric

**Micronemae**

Hyphae very short or obsolete, or little different from the conidia

I. Conidia not in chains

i. Conidia solitary, at least not capitate

a. Saprogenous

(1) Hyphae none

(a) Conidia separate *Chromosporium* 4:6

(b) Conidia joined in twos or threes, not catenate

*Selenotila* 11:587

(2) Hyphae very short, branched, septate

*Coccospora* 4:9

b. Entomogenous

*Massospora* 4:10

(incl. *Sorosporella* 10:512)

c. Phytogenous

(1) In fungi

(a) Conidia ovoid, smooth

*Myceliophthora* 11:587

(b) Conidia globose, verrucose

*Coccosporella* 11:586

(2) In leaves

(a) Hyphae paliform, stipate, very short

*Microstroma* 4:9

(b) Hyphae vermiform-tortuous; biophilous

*Ophiocladium* 11:587

2. Conidia capitate; hyphae lacking; biophilous

*Glomerularia* 4:10

## II. Conidia in chains

## 1. Saprophilous

## a. Conidial chains arising in the hyphae

(1) Conidial branches simple, arcuate *Malbranchea* 4: 11  
 (2) Conidial branches dichotomous, not arcuate

*Glycophila* 4: 11

## b. Chains arising at the apex of the hyphae

## (1) Conidia globose, elliptic or fusiform

## (a) Hyphae short, simple or nearly so

x. Conidia globose or suboblong *Oospora* 4: 11y. Conidia fusoid, acute each way *Fusidium* 4: 25

## (b) Hyphae longer, distinctly branched

*Monilia* 4: 31(incl. *Halobyssus* 11: 588)

## (2) Conidia bacillar or cuboid

## (a) Hyphae nearly obsolete; conidia bacillar

*Cylindrium* 4: 36

## (b) Hyphae distinctly present

x. Conidia bacillar *Polyscytalum* 4: 38y. Conidia cuboid *Geotrichum* 4: 39

## 2. Biophilous

## a. Growing within leaf tissue

*Oidiopsis* 18: 507

## b. Growing on leaves or other parts

(1) Conidia ellipsoid, without isthmi *Oidium* 4: 40

## (2) Conidia globose, connected by isthmi

*Paepalopsis* 4: 47

## Macronemeae

Hyphae elongate and distinct from the conidia

## I. Conidia in heads

*Cephalosporiae*

## 1. Conidia not catenulate

## a. Conidia globose or oblong

## (1) Conidia sessile on the head or nearly so

## (a) Fertile hyphae inflated at apex

x. Apical vesicle globose-inflated

(x) Conidia sessile, not mucus-covered

m. Vesicle verrucose or muriculate

(m) Fertile hyphae simple *Oedocephalum* 4: 47

(n) Fertile hyphae sigmoid, much branched

*Sigmoideomyces* 10: 523

n. Vesicle hexagonally areolate

*Rhopalomyces* 4: 50

(y) Conidia on stalks, mucus-covered

*Gliocephalus* 16: 1031

y. Vesicle clavate or lobed

(x) Vesicle disk-shaped, stellate-lobed

*Coronella* 4: 51

(y) Vesicle clavate or subpalmate  
*Buseella* 18: 59

(b) Fertile hyphae not inflated at apex

x. Conidial head covered with mucus

(x) Fertile hyphae simple *Hyalopus* 4: 51

(y) Fertile hyphae with verticillate branches at tip  
*Gliobotrys* 18: 510

y. Head without mucus

(x) Fertile hyphae with one head  
 m. Conidia not separating *Papulospora* 4: 58

n. Conidia separating

(m) Head elongate *Doratomyces* 4: 53

(n) Head globose or slightly clavate

r. Sterile hyphae scanty *Haplotrichum* 4: 53

s. Sterile hyphae long, decumbent  
*Cephalosporium* 4: 56

(y) Fertile hyphae with 2-several heads

m. Conidia upright on verticillate basidia  
*Coemansiella* 4: 55

n. Conidia in more definite heads

(m) Fertile hyphae simple, with 3-several heads of conidia on spines  
*Botryosporium* 4: 54

(n) Fertile hyphae several times 2-3-fold  
*Trichoderma* 4: 59

(2) Conidia borne on little stalks or sterigmata

(a) Fertile hyphae simple *Corethropsis* 4: 62

(b) Fertile hyphae verticillate branched  
*Spicularia* 4: 63

b. Conidia short cylindric

(1) Conidia without mucus *Cylindrocephalum* 4: 63

(2) Conidia covered with mucus *Aconitium* 18: 512

2. Conidia catenulate *Aspergillae*

a. Fertile hyphae inflated at apex

(1) Fertile hyphae simple or nearly so

(a) Sterigmata of apical vesicle none or simple

x. Conidia terminal on sterigmata *Aspergillus* 4: 64

y. Conidia lateral and terminal on sterigmata  
*Dimargaris* 4: 76

(b) Sterigmata verticillate branched *Sterigmatocystis* 4: 71  
 (incl. *Alliospora* 18: 516)

(2) Fertile hyphae dichotomous, branches curved  
*Dispira* 4: 77

b. Fertile hyphae little or not at all inflated

(1) Fertile hyphae verticillately branched at tip

(a) Tips equally verticillate; conidia doliform  
*Amblyosporium* 4: 77

(b) Tips unequally verticillate; conidia globoid

- x. Conidia without mucus *Penicillium* 4:78  
(incl. *Citromyces* 11:593)
- y. Conidia enclosed in mucus *Gliocladium* 4:84
- (2) Fertile hyphae not verticillate at tip  
*Briarea* 4:85
- II. Conidia borne irregularly on simple or branched but not inflated or verticillate hyphae  
**Botrytidae**
- i. Conidia smooth or scarcely roughened
  - a. Saprogenous
    - (1) Conidia typically pleurogenous
      - (a) Fertile hyphae 2-several-furcate *Haplaria* 4:85
      - (b) Fertile hyphae simple or nearly so
        - x. Conidia globose or ellipsoid *Acladium* 4:87
        - y. Conidia short cylindric *Cylindrotrichum* 4:88
    - (2) Conidia acrogenous or pleurogenous
      - (a) Some intermediate joints of the hyphae swollen and denticulate conidia-bearing  
*Physospora* 4:88
      - (b) Intermediate joints equal
        - x. Conidia-bearing hyphae of two sorts, the upright alone denticulate  
*Blastomyces* 10:529
        - y. Conidia-bearing hyphae of one sort
          - (x) Fertile hyphae simple or nearly so  
*Hyphoderma* 4:89
          - m. Hyphae not denticulate; conidia solitary  
(m) Hyphae forming a crust-like stratum  
*Acremonium* 4:89  
(incl. *Thermomyces* 18:524)
          - n. Hyphae denticulate; conidia usually grouped  
(m) Hyphae everywhere denticulate, bearing conidia only at tip  
*Xenopus* 18:524
          - (n) Hyphae denticulate or proliferous at tip alone  
r. Apex denticulate, many-spored  
*Rhinotrichum* 4:91
          - s. Apex inflated-ampulliform, 1-spored  
*Olpitrichum* 11:594
          - (y) Fertile hyphae branched  
m. Conidia globose to ovoid  
(m) Both sterile and fertile hyphae procumbent  
r. Sterile hyphae intracellular  
*Hartigiella* 16:1031
          - s. Sterile hyphae superficial
            - (r) Fertile hyphae vaguely branched  
h. Conidia acro-pleurogenous  
*Sporotrichum* 4:96  
(incl. *Leiosepium* 16:1036)
            - i. Conidia on a one-sided sympodium  
*Monopodium* 10:544

(s) Fertile hyphae dichotomous; conidia acrogenous on spine-like branches **Langloisula 10: 535**

(n) Fertile hyphae erect or ascending

r. Conidia solitary acrogenous

(r) Fertile hyphae spiny-branched at apex **Plectothrix 18: 525**

(s) Fertile hyphae not spiny-branched

**Monosporium 4: 113**  
(incl. *Allescheriella* 14: 1075)

s. Conidia loosely grouped about the apex

(r) Conidia not involved in mucus

h. Conidia on inflated muriculate apices **Phymatotrichum 16: 1033**

i. Apices not muriculate or inflated **Botrytis 4: 116**

(s) Conidia involved in mucus **Tolypomyria 4: 137**

n. Conidia fusoid to cylindric

(m) Fertile hyphae mostly procumbent

**Sporotrichella 10: 534**

(n) Fertile hyphae erect or ascending

r. Conidia fusoid on the upper side of curved branches **Martensella 4: 138**

s. Conidia acrogenous

(r) Conidia-bearing branches terete **Cylindrophora 4: 138**

(s) Conidia-bearing branches ellipsoid **Cylindrodendrum 4: 139**

b. Biogenous

(1) Conidia smooth, solitary, more rarely subcatenate

**Ovularia 4: 139**  
(incl. *Ovulariopsis* 16: 1036)

(2) Conidia densely spiny **Ramulaspera 18: 532**

2. Conidia muricate or tuberclose-stellate

a. Conidia globose

(1) Conidia merely muricate

(a) Hyphae loose, cobwebby **Sepedonium 4: 146**

(b) Hyphae woven into a subgelatinous pellicle **Pellicularia 4: 149**

(2) Conidia setose at apex as well as muricate **Chaetoconidium 10: 544**

b. Conidia tuberclose-stellate **Asterophora 4: 148**

III. Conidia acrogenous on verticillate branches

**Verticilliae**

1. Conidia solitary or loosely grouped, not in chains

- a. Conidia-bearing branches very short, ampulliform  
*Pachybasium* 4: 149
- b. Conidia-bearing branches terete or longer
  - (1) Conidia globose to ovoid
    - (a) Tips of branches clavate, in twos rectangularly  
*Verticilliopsis* 11: 600
    - (b) Tips of branches normal
      - x. Conidia conglutinate into a stratum  
*Corybomycetes* 18: 533
      - y. Conidia not conglutinate
        - (x) Conidia separating readily from the tips  
*Verticillium* 4: 150
        - (y) Conidia separating with difficulty from the tips  
*Cladobotryum* 4: 160
    - (2) Conidia cylindric or elongate
      - (a) Conidia-bearing branches or sporophores 1-spored
        - x. Sporophores straight  
*Acrocylindrium* 4: 161
        - y. Sporophores uncinate  
*Uncigera* 4: 162
      - (b) Sporophores several-spored
        - x. Sporophore inflated verrucose at apex  
*Calcarisporium* 4: 162
        - y. Sporophore incurved, with seriate conidia below  
*Coemansia* 4: 162
  - 2. Conidia capitate or densely spicate, not in chains
    - a. Conidia sessile
      - (1) Conidia capitate, involved in mucus
        - (a) Fertile hyphae smooth  
*Acrostalagmus* 4: 163  
(incl. Harziella 16: 1037)
        - (b) Fertile hyphae asperate  
*Gloeosphaera* 18: 535
      - (2) Conidia densely spirally spicate at apices  
*Clonostachys* 4: 165
    - b. Conidia on small stalks  
*Sceptromyces* 4: 166
  - 3. Conidia in chains  
*Spicaria* 4: 166  
(incl. Nomuraea 18: 533)

#### IV. Joints of the hyphae inflated here and there and bearing pleurogenous conidia

##### *Gonatobotrytae*

- 1. Joints smooth
  - a. Conidia catenate  
*Gonatorrhodum* 4: 169
  - b. Conidia solitary  
*Nematogonium* 4: 170
- 2. Joints muricate or punctate
  - a. Conidia solitary  
*Gonatobotrys* 4: 168
  - b. Conidia catenate, forming a spheric head  
*Gonatorrhodiella* 10: 548

##### *Hyalodidymae*

4: 176, 10: 548, 11: 600, 14: 1057, 16: 1038, 18: 539

Conidia hyaline or bright-colored, 1-septate, ovoid oblong or short fusoid

## I. Conidia not in chains

## 1. Saprophilus

## a. Conidia smooth

## (1) Fertile hyphae simple or nearly so

## (a) Hyphae inflated at apex or joints

## x. Hyphae denticulate inflated at apex; conidia fusoid

*Diplorhinotrichum* 18: 540

## y. Hyphae inflated at both apex and joints

*Arthrobotrys* 4: 181

## (b) Hyphae not inflated

x. Conidia spirally pleurogenous *Haplariopsis* 18: 539

## y. Conidia solitary acrogenous or capitate

## (x) Conidia capitate at apex

*Cephalothecium* 4: 180

## (y) Conidia solitary at apex

## m. Fertile hyphae long

*Trichothecium* 4: 178

## n. Fertile hyphae very short

*Didymopsis* 4: 182

## (2) Fertile hyphae branched

## (a) Fertile hyphae irregularly branched

*Diplosporium* 4: 178

## (b) Fertile hyphae verticillate or dichotomous

x. Fertile hyphae verticillate *Diplocladium* 4: 176

## y. Fertile hyphae dichotomous; sterigmata subterminal

*Cylindrocladium* 11: 600

## b. Conidia echinulate; conidial cells unequal

*Mycogone* 4: 183

## 2. Biophilous

## a. Conidia obliquely beaked

*Rhynchosporium* 18: 540

## b. Conidia not beaked

## (1) Hyphae mostly simple, not spirally twisted

*Didymaria* 4: 184

## (2) Hyphae simple, spirally twisted

*Bostrichonema* 4: 185

## II. Conidia catenulate

## 1. Fertile hyphae simple, short

*Hormiactis* 4: 186

## 2. Fertile hyphae verticillately branched

*Didymocladium* 4: 186*Hyalophragmiae*

4: 188, 10: 551, 11: 601, 14: 1050, 16: 1041, 18: 544

Conidia hyaline or bright-colored, 2-several-septate, oblong, fusoid or elongate

*Micronemae*

Fertile hyphae very short and little different from the conidia

I. Conidia in chains, cylindric or oblong *Septocylindrium* 4: 223

## II. Conidia not in chains

## 1. Sporophore 3-celled, upper cell much inflated

*Milowia* 4: 222

## 2. Sporophore not inflated, sometimes obsolete

- a. Conidia ciliate at apex and upper septum *Mastigosporium* 4: 220
- b. Conidia not ciliate
  - (1) Hyphae lacking; conidia not aggregate *Fusoma* 4: 220
  - (2) Hyphae distinct; conidia aggregate
    - (a) Conidia in mucose glomerules *Rotaea* 4: 222
    - (b) Conidia in fascicles, not mucose *Paraspore* 4: 222

#### Macronemeae

Fertile hyphae manifest and distinct from the conidia

##### I. Saprophilous

- 1. Conidia solitary or at least not capitate
  - a. Fertile hyphae simple
    - (1) Sterile hyphae lacking *Dactylella* 4: 193
    - (2) Sterile hyphae abundant *Monacrosporium* 4: 193
  - b. Fertile hyphae branched
    - (1) Hyphae verticillately branched *Dactylium* 4: 188
    - (2) Hyphae irregularly branched *Blastotrichum* 4: 191
- 2. Conidia capitate
  - a. Fertile hyphae vesiculose at tip; fimicole *Cephaliophora* 18: 544
  - b. Fertile hyphae not swollen
    - (1) Hyphae simple; sterile lacking *Dactylaria* 4: 194
    - (2) Hyphae verticillate; sterile hyphae present *Mucrosporium* 4: 190

##### II. Biophilous

- 1. Conidia mucose-conglobate, allantoid, often continuous *Allantospora* 14: 1043
- 2. Conidia not mucose-conglobate
  - a. Conidia ciliate at apex *\*Trichoconis* 18: 545
  - b. Conidia not ciliate
    - (1) Conidia ovate-cylindric or elongate, often catenate *Ramularia* 4: 196
    - (2) Conidia obclavate-piriform *Piricularia* 4: 217
    - (3) Conidia long vermiform *Cercospora* 4: 218

#### Hyalodictyae

11: 608, 18: 561

Conidia hyaline, or bright-colored, muriform, ovoid to globose or cubic

##### I. Hyphae much branched; conidia elliptic or globose, cells uniform

*Stemphyliopsis* 18: 561

##### II. Hyphae little branched; conidia six-lobed and sarciniform, central cell larger, colored, lobes hyaline

*Synthetospora* 11: 608

#### Staurosporae

4: 230, 10: 567, 11: 608, 14: 1067, 16: 1049, 18: 559

Conidia hyaline or bright-colored, stellate, radiate or forked, septate or continuous

I. Hyphae lacking; conidia trident-shaped **Tridentaria 4: 231**

II. Hyphae present

1. Conidia globose to cylindric, permanently attached to 2-3 divergent sterigmata **Tetracladium 14: 1067**
2. Conidia themselves stellate or radiate
  - a. Conidia bilobate-forked; lobes parallel, contiguous **Pedilospora 18: 559**
  - b. Conidia narrowly digitate **Prismaria 4: 230**
  - c. Conidia 3-4-radiate
    - (1) Conidia ciliate at the apex **Titaea 4: 231**
    - (2) Conidia muticulate
      - (a) Conidia 3-radiate **Trinacrium 4: 231**
      - (b) Conidia 4-radiate
    - x. Fertile hyphae very short, simple **Tetracium 18: 560**
  - y. Fertile hyphae branched **Lemonniera 14: 1067**

#### Helicosporae

4: 233, 10: 568, 11: 608

Conidia hyaline or bright-colored, spirally curved, cylindric

I. Hyphae very short; conidia spiral **Helicomyces 4: 233**

II. Hyphae various; conidia spirally twisted into a conic or ovate tube **Helicoum 11: 609**

#### Family 76. DEMATIACEAE

Hyphae dark or black, cobwebby, loose, usually rigid, not cohering in definite fascicles; conidia typically dark and concolorous, but sometimes the hyphae are dark and conidia clear, or the conidia dark and the hyphae clear. This family is parallel with the Moniliaceae and certain intermediate forms must be sought in both places.

#### Amerosporae

2: 235, 10: 569, 11: 610, 14: 1068, 16: 1059, 18: 563

Conidia dark, or sometimes hyaline but the hyphae then dark, 1-celled, globose to oblong.

#### Micronemeae

Hyphae very short or scarcely different from the conidia.

I. Conidia not in chains

1. Conidia globose to elliptic
  - a. Sterile hyphae nearly obsolete **Coniosporium 4: 238**
  - b. Sterile hyphae elongate **Cordella 10: 586**
2. Conidia elongate, usually fusoid **Fusella 4: 246**

II. Conidia in chains

1. Conidia of two sorts, larger catenate, smaller glomerate **Heterobotrys 4: 267**
2. Conidia all alike

- a. Hyphae dark
  - (1) Chains breaking up readily
    - (a) Conidia globose or ovoid *Torula* 4: 247
    - (b) Conidia clavate *Gongromeriza* 4: 263
  - (2) Chains breaking up with difficulty
    - (a) Chains curved *Gyroceras* 4: 266
    - (b) Chains straight or nearly so *Hormiscium* 4: 263
- b. Hyphae hyaline *Torulina* 18: 566

III. Conidia in heads or racemes; conidia usually piriform *Echinobotryum* 4: 268

### Macronemeeae

Hyphae manifest and distinct from the conidia

- I. Conidia dark, rarely subhyaline
  - i. Conidia not in chains
    - a. Conidia capitate
      - (1) Fertile hyphae simple, but often with short apical branches
        - (a) Hyphae with apical branches or basidia
          - x. Biophilous *Periconiella* 4: 275
          - y. Saprophilous
            - (x) Apex with heterogeneous basidia
            - m. Apex swollen; basidia 3-4 *Haplobasidium* 10: 578
            - n. Apex not swollen; basidia many *Stachybotrys* 4: 269
          - (y) Apex short-branched, rarely simple
            - m. Apex short-branched or simple
              - (m) Apex not swollen *Periconia* 4: 270
              - (n) Apex swollen *Stachybotryella* 18: 570
            - n. Apex capitate-branched; branches 2-3-furcate and spine-bearing *Cephalotrichum* 4: 275
          - (b) Hyphae without apical branches or basidia
            - x. Conidia globose *Trichobotrys* 18: 571
            - y. Conidia boat-shaped curved; hyphae dark-ringed *Camptoum* 4: 276
            - z. Conidia fusoid, sometimes subhyaline *Acrotheca* 4: 276
          - (2) Fertile hyphae branched below the apex
            - (a) Hyphae forked below apex; conidia oblong *Synsporium* 4: 278
            - (b) Hyphae repeatedly dichotomous; conidia globose or elliptic *Dicyma* 18: 570
        - b. Conidia verticillate-pleurogenous
          - (1) Hyphae dark nodose-inflated; conidia ovoid *Gonatobotryum* 4: 278
          - (2) Hyphae hyaline, dark-ringed
            - (a) Conidia globose-angulose *Goniosporium* 4: 280
            - (b) Conidia fusoid *Arthrinium* 4: 279

- c. Conidia inserted irregularly
  - (1) Hyphae loose, typically saprogenous
    - (a) Hyphae vesiculose-inflated here and there
      - x. Conidia-bearing vesicles pleurogenous
        - Oedemium* 4: 297
      - y. Conidia-bearing vesicles acrogenous
        - Cystophora* 4: 298
    - (b) Hyphae not vesiculose-inflated
      - x. Fertile hyphae erect
        - (x) Branches circinate at apex; conidia mesogenous, muricate
          - Acrosira* 4: 282, 14: 1056
        - (y) Branches spirally twisted; conidia exogenous
          - Streptothrix* 4: 282
        - (z) Hyphae simple or with straight branches
          - Virgaria* 4: 280
      - y. All hyphae more or less creeping
        - (x) Branches curved or lash-like
          - Campsotrichum* 4: 295
        - (y) Branches not curved
          - m. Conidia spiny, rarely smooth
            - Zygodesmus* 4: 283
          - n. Conidia smooth
            - (m) Conidia sessile
              - Trichosporium* 4: 288
            - (n) Conidia on stalks or basidia
              - r. Conidia on tooth-like sterigmata
                - Rhinocladium* 4: 295
              - s. Conidia on jar-like basidia
                - Basisporium* 18: 533
        - (z) Hyphae forming a crust, biogenous
          - Glenospora* 4: 298
      - d. Conidia solitary, acrogenous
        - (1) Fertile hyphae simple
          - (a) Sterile hyphae lacking
            - x. Fertile hyphae short and fascicled at base
              - Hadrotrichum* 4: 301
            - y. Fertile hyphae longer, separate
              - Monotospora* 4: 299
          - (b) Sterile hyphae present
            - x. Conidia with a loose hyaline membrane
              - <sup>†</sup>*Phaeoconis* 18: 571  
(*Nigrospora*)
            - y. Conidia without a membrane
              - (x) Conidia with a large shining gutta
                - Sporoglena* 14: 1074
              - (y) Conidia without a shining gutta
                - Acremoniella* 4: 302  
(incl. *Cordella* 10: 586)

(2) Hyphae branched; conidium at first enclosed in a vesicle from which it escapes at the apex **Conioscypha 18: 572**

2. Conidia in chains

a. Sterile hyphae all creeping or obsolete

(1) Conidia of two kinds; larger catenulate fuscous, smaller internal catenulate cylindric hyaline **Thielaviopsis 11: 612**

(2) Conidia all alike

(a) Conidia produced in the hyphae **Sporendonema 10: 515**

(b) Conidia produced on the hyphae

x. Fertile hyphae spirally twisted, forming a head of conidia **Helicocephalum 10: 512**

y. Fertile hyphae not twisted

(x) Fertile hyphae simple, not branched at tip

m. Chains of conidia lateral **Dematium 4: 308**

n. Chains terminal

(m) Conidia without isthmi **Catenularia 4: 303**

(n) Conidia connected by cylindric isthmi

**Prophytroma 4: 309**

(y) Fertile hyphae branched

m. Hyphae dendroid

**Hormodendrum 4: 310**

n. Hyphae capitate branched at tip

**Haplographium 4: 304**

b. Some sterile hyphae erect and mixed with the fertile

**Hormiactella 4: 311**

II. Conidia hyaline or subhyaline

1. Conidia acrogenous on short heteromorphic basidia at the lower part or at the base of erect hyphae

a. Conidia capitate glomerate

(1) Sterile hyphae simple and circinate at apex

**Bolacotricha 4: 316**

(2) Sterile hyphae much branched below

**Myxotrichum 4: 317**

b. Conidia not capitate

(1) Conidia solitary

(a) Erumpent; conidia fusoid, usually setose

**Ellisiella 4: 315**

(b) Superficial

x. Sterile hyphae simple

**Botryotrichum 4: 313**

(y) Conidia bacillar

m. Sterile hyphae tortuous

**Sarcopodium 4: 312**

n. Sterile hyphae circinate at apex

**Helicotrichum 4: 313**

y. Sterile hyphae branched

(x) Hyphae irregularly branched; basidia verticillate

**Costantinella 16: 1054**

(y) Hyphae repeatedly dichotomous

- m. Branches continuous; basidia terete, basal  
*Circinotrichum* 4:314
- n. Branches septate; basidia ampulliform, above base  
*Ceratocladium* 4:315
- (2) Conidia loosely catenate; conidia basilar, ovoid  
*Stirochaete* 4:316
- 2. Conidia on hyphae of the same kind
  - a. Conidia solitary, neither catenate or capitate
    - (1) Hyphae erect, simple
      - (a) Hyphae with a single lateral basidium near base  
*Zygosporium* 4:328
      - (b) Hyphae with pleurogenous conidia  
*Chloridium* 4:320
    - (2) Hyphae branched
      - (a) Hyphae erect, smooth
        - x. Hyphae verticillate branched  
*Verticicladium* 4:327
        - y. Hyphae more or less irregularly branched
          - (x) Conidia ovoid  
*Mesobotrys* 4:324
          - (y) Conidia cylindric  
*Chaetopsis* 4:324
          - (z) Conidia falcate, sometimes ciliate  
*Menispora* 4:325
        - (b) Hyphae somewhat decumbent, more or less spiny
          - x. Hyphae nodose-spiny here and there  
*Gonytrichum* 4:329
          - y. Hyphae spiny but not swollen  
*Cladorrhinum* 4:330
      - b. Conidia capitate
        - (1) Hyphae simple, with basidia only at the tip
          - (a) Conidia globose
            - x. Basidia verticillate  
*Fuckelina* 4:330
            - y. Basidia irregular  
*Pimina* 16:1054
          - (b) Conidia ovoid, mucose  
*Scopularia* 4:330
        - (2) Hyphae more or less verticillate branched  
*Stachylium* 4:331
      - c. Conidia catenate, arising within the hyphae
        - (1) Conidia in simple chains  
*Chalara* 4:333
        - (2) Conidia conglutinate into a long curl  
*Cirromyces* 18:627

#### Didymosporae

4:341, 10:595, 11:616, 14:1077, 16:1056, 18:575

Conidia 1-celled, dark, more rarely hyaline, ovoid to oblong

#### Micronemeae

Hyphae very short or scarcely different from the conidia.

- I. Conidia not in chains
  - 1. Hyphae lacking  
*Dicoccum* 4:342
  - 2. Hyphae present, circinate  
*Cycloconium* 4:343
- II. Conidia in chains  
*Bispora* 4:343

**Macronemae**

Hyphae distinctly different from the conidia

## I. Conidia smooth, muticulate

## 1. Conidia not capitate

## a. Conidia more or less catenulate at first

(1) Hyphae and conidia biform, the latter 1-celled dark or continuous hyaline

*Epochnium* 4: 375

(2) Hyphae and conidia uniform

(a) Hyphae here and there inflated *Cladotrichum* 4: 370

(b) Hyphae not inflated

x. Hyphae erect; conidia long-catenate

*Diplococcum* 4: 374

y. Hyphae somewhat decumbent; conidia short-catenate or finally solitary

*Cladosporium* 4: 350

## b. Conidia not catenate

(1) Hyphae beautifully flexuose-torulose

*Polythrinium* 4: 350

(2) Hyphae not torulose or flexuose

(a) Hyphae inflated at tip, branched

*Pseudobeltrania* 18: 578

(b) Hyphae not inflated, usually short and little branched

x. Conidia merely acrogenous

*Fusicladium* 4: 345(incl. *Passalora* 4: 344)y. Conidia acro-pleurogenous *Scolecotrichum* 4: 347

## 2. Conidia capitate

*Cordana* 4: 376

## II. Conidia muriculate or ciliate

## 1. Conidia muriculate

*Trichocladium* 4: 376

## 2. Conidia ciliate at apex; fertile and sterile hyphae intermixed

*Beltrania* 4: 377**Phragmosporae**

4: 380, 10: 606, 11: 621, 14: 1082, 16: 1060, 18: 581

Conidia 2-several-septate, dark, rarely hyaline, ovoid to cylindric or vermicular

**Micronemae**

Fertile hyphae very short or little different from the conidia

## I. Conidia not in chains

## 1. Conidia muticulate

## a. Conidia united at base, fasciculate, cylindric

*Cryptocoryneum* 4: 395

## b. Conidia separate

(1) Conidia ovoid to cylindric

*Clasterosporium* 4: 382

(a) Saprogenous

(b) Phyllogenous

(2) Conidia fusoid-falcate

*Stigmina* 4: 394*Fusariella* 4: 395

## 2. Conidia cuspidate or setose

- a. Hyphae dichotomous and broadened at apex *Urosporium* 4:397
- b. Hyphae not dichotomous or broadened *Ceratophorum* 4:395

II. Conidia in chains

- 1. Conidia not connected by isthmi *Septonema* 4:397
- 2. Conidia connected by isthmi *Polydesmus* 4:401

### Macronemae

Fertile hyphae distinctly different from the conidia

I. Conidia solitary or nearly so, acrogenous for the most part

- 1. Conidia muticata
  - a. Conidia echinulate *Heterosporium* 4:480
  - b. Conidia smooth
    - (1) Biophilous
      - (a) Hyphae creeping, radiate *Ophiotrichum* 10:617
      - (b) Hyphae ascending or erect
        - x. Conidia ovoid to oblong *Napicladium* 4:481  
(incl. *Cercosporidium* 18:594)
        - y. Conidia filiform or vermicular *Cercospora* 4:431
    - (2) Saprophilous
      - (a) Hyphae rigid; conidia ovoid to elongate
        - x. Conidia ovoid *Brachysporium* 4:423
        - y. Conidia elongate *Helminthosporium* 4:402
      - (b) Hyphae flexuous, pannose
  - 2. Conidia 1-3-ciliate at apex

II. Conidia verticillate or capitate

  - 1. Hyphae dark
    - a. Conidia acrogenous, forming a head
      - (1) Hyphae simple *Acrothecium* 4:483
      - (2) Hyphae branched at the apex *Atractina* 18:584
    - b. Conidia pleurogenous, somewhat verticillate
      - (1) Hyphae rostrate and naked at apex *Rhynchomyces* 18:584
      - (2) Hyphae not rostrate at apex *Spondylocladium* 4:482
  - 2. Hyphae hyaline or bright-colored, apex denticulate *Neomichelia* 18:593

III. Conidia catenate as a rule

  - 1. Conidia arising from the interior of the hyphae *Sporoschisma* 4:486
  - 2. Conidia arising from the apex, sometimes solitary *Dendryphium* 4:487

### Dictyosporae

4:496, 10:665, 11:632, 14:1090, 16:1075, 18:612

Conidia dark, rarely hyaline, muriform, globose to oblong

**Micronemeae**

Hyphae very short or scarcely different from the conidia

## I. Conidia not in chains

## 1. Conidia muticte

- a. Conidia irregularly muriform or sarciniform
  - (1) Conidia with a conic point at each side

**Oncopodium 18: 616**

- (2) Conidia muticte

(a) Conidia globose to oblong

x. Conidia ovoid to oblong, loose **Sporodesmium 4: 497**

y. Conidia globose to ovoid, aggregated

**Stigmella 4: 507**

- (b) Conidia sarciniform, often coalescent

**Coniothecium 4: 508**

- b. Conidia as if composed of parallel chains of cells

- (1) Chains of conidia never separating

**Dictyosporium 4: 513**

- (2) Chains of conidia separating

**Spira 4: 514**

- 2. Conidia corniculate at apex

**Tetraploa 4: 516**

## II. Conidia in chains, often asperate or with isthmi

**Sirodesmium 4: 516**

**Macronemeae**

Hyphae distinctly different from the conidia

## I. Conidia of the same form

## 1. Conidia not in chains or capitate

- a. Conidia bearing little conidia on their surface

**Xenosporium 18: 612**

- b. Conidia normal

- (1) Hyphae alike

(a) Conidia cruciate-divided, verrucose

**†Tetracoccosporis 18: 617**

(*Tetracoccosprium*)

- (b) Conidia muriform, typically smooth

x. Hyphae decumbent **Stemphylium 4: 519**

y. Hyphae erect or ascending

(x) Conidia globose, pleurogenous

m. Conidia around the apex of the hyphae

**Coccosprium 4: 542**

n. Conidia conglobate around the base

**Trichaegum 4: 542**

(y) Conidia ovoid to oblong, mostly acrogenous

**Macrosporium 4: 523**

(incl. *Mystrosporium* 4: 539)

- (z) Hyphae of two kinds, longer sterile, shorter fertile

**Septosporium 4: 543**

- 2. Conidia capitate

**Dactylosporium 4: 545**

## 3. Conidia catenate

a. Hyphae velvety, erect, subsimple; conidia caudate

*Alternaria* 4: 545

b. Hyphae crustose, various; conidia 2-celled; conidia-like ganglia sarciniform

*Fumago* 4: 547

## II. Conidia of two forms, dark sarciniform and subhyaline falcate

*Sarcinella* 4: 548

**Staurosporae**

4: 552, 11: 639, 14: 1107, 16: 1181, 18: 625

Conidia forked or stellate, usually dark, septate or continuous

## I. Conidia of two forms, small fusoid hyaline, large lobate many-celled, brown

*Desmidiospora* 10: 568

## II. Conidia alike

1. Fertile hyphae present; conidia 3-4-radiate

*Triposporium* 4: 554

2. Fertile hyphae lacking

a. Conidia on a cellular stroma, 2-4-digitate

*Chiromyces* 4: 554

b. Cellular stroma lacking

(1) Conidia 3-several-radiate; xylogenous

*Ceratosporium* 4: 552

(2) Conidia 2-radiate; phyllogenous *Hirudinaria* 4: 553

**Scolecosporae**

Conidia long-filiform or vermicular

One genus

*Cercospora* 4: 431, 14: 1099

**Helicosporae**

4: 557, 10: 680, 11: 638, 14: 1107, 16: 1081, 18: 624

Conidia cylindric, spiral or convolute, typically septate, dark or hyaline

## I. Hyphae obsolete

*Helicopsis* 10: 680

## II. Hyphae present

1. Conidia septate transversely

*Helicosporium* 4: 557

2. Conidia muriform

*Helicoma* 11: 638

**Family 77. STILBACEAE**

Sterile hyphae creeping, scanty; fertile hyphae collected into stalk-like or stroma-like fascicles bearing conidia at the top, more rarely along the side, pale, bright-colored or dark.

**Hyalostilbae**

Hyphae and conidia pale or bright-colored, not dark or black

**Amerosporae**

4: 561, 10: 681, 11: 640, 14: 1107, 16: 1082, 18: 630

Conidia globose, elliptic or oblong, 1-celled, hyaline or pale, or bright-colored

## I. Conidial part distinctly capitate or at least terminal

1. Conidia not in chains
  - a. Head of conidia not gaping or splitting above
    - (1) Head not spiny
      - (a) Conidiophores of head normal
        - x. Conidia covered with mucus
          - (x) Synnema monocephalous
            - m. Conidiophores dendroid-verticillate
              - (m) Without distinct sterigmata
 

**Dendrostilbella 18: 635**
            - (n) With obpiriform sterigmata
 

**Pirobasidium 18: 638**
          - n. Conidiophores not dendroid-verticillate
 

**Stilbum 4: 564**
        - (y) Synnema polycephalous
          - m. Capitula on extremely short branches
 

**Polycephalum 4: 575**
          - n. Capitula on spreading subulate branches
 

**Tilachlidium 4: 576**
          - o. Capitula on erect branches
 

**Corallodendrum 4: 576**
        - y. Conidia without mucus
          - (x) Synnema monocephalous
            - m. Conidiophores spirally twisted
 

**Martindalia 4: 578**
            - n. Conidiophores more or less straight
              - (m) Conidia rhombic or biconic
 

**Rhombostilbella 18: 636**
              - (n) Conidia globose to fusoid
 

**Ciliciopodium 4: 577**
          - (y) Synnema polycephalous
            - m. Terrestrial, large, 1-2 cm.; conidia ovoid
 

**Macrostilbum 16: 1083**
            - n. Small, not terrestrial; conidia elongate-ovate
 

**Chondromyces 4: 576**
          - (b) Conidiophores conidium-like, septate; monocephalous
 

**Atractiella 4: 578**
          - (2) Head spiny with radiating spicules
            - (a) Spicules conic, granulate
 

**Actiniceps 4: 579**
            - (b) Spicules with many curved branches at middle
 

**Heterocephalum 18: 642**
          - b. Head of conidia persistent below, splitting above
 

**Pilacre 4: 579**
        2. Conidia in chains
          - a. Synnema with conidia above; conidia without mucus
            - (1) Synnema not pubescent
 

**Coremium 4: 581**
            - (2) Synnema pubescent
 

**Lasioderma 4: 584**
          - b. Synnema with conidia below; conidia with mucus
 

**Microspatha 10: 687**

II. Conidial part cylindric or long-clavate

1. Conidia more or less equally scattered
  - a. Biophilous; sterigmata denticulate branched **Cladosterigma 11:640**
  - b. Saprophilous; sterigmata none or simple **Isaria 4:584**
2. Conidia in lateral heads or racemes
  - a. Conidia in racemes; synnema lobate **Peribotryum 4:595**
  - b. Conidia in heads
    - (1) Conidiophores with lateral nodes, usually escaping through the stomata **Helostroma 18:630**
    - (2) Conidiophores without nodes, usually entomophilous **Gibellula 11:643**

**Didymosporae**  
18:645

Conidia 2-celled, hyaline, globose to oblong

I. Synnema cylindric, fimbriate at apex; conidia oblong **Didymobotryopsis 18:645**

II. Synnema capitate; conidia fusoid **Didymostilbe 18:645**

**Phragmosporae**  
4:598, 10:691, 14:1109, 18:646

Conidia 2-several-septate, hyaline, oblong to bacillar

I. Conidia solitary

1. Conidia bacillar, aristate above, separating at joints **Stilbomyces 14:1109**
2. Conidia not aristate or separating
  - a. Conidia oblong **Arthrosporium 4:598**
  - b. Conidia elongate-falcate **Atractium 4:599**

II. Conidia catenate, cylindric **Sympyosira 4:600**

**Helicosporae**  
18:658

Conidia filiform, spirally twisted

I. Synnema erect, setose **Helicostilbe 18:657**

**Phaeostilbae**

Hyphae and conidia or one or the other dark

**Amerosporae**  
4:603, 10:692, 11:643, 14:1109, 16:1086, 18:648

Conidia 1-celled, dark, globose to elongate

I. Conidia not in chains

1. Synnema setose **Saccardaea 11:643**
2. Synnema naked
  - a. Conidia asperate, on minute basidia **Basidiella 10:698**

b. Conidia smooth

- (1) Synnema carnose, racemose-branched  
*Stilbothamnium* 14: 1110
- (2) Synnema fibrous or corneous, not racemose
  - (a) Basidia lageniform *Ceratocladium* 18: 649
  - (b) Basidia lacking, at least not lageniform
    - x. Synnema stalked, fibrous
      - (x) Conidia dark, globose to elliptic *Sporocybe* 4: 604
      - (y) Conidia hyaline
      - m. Conidia ovoid to oblong *Graphium* 4: 609
      - n. Conidia elongate or falcate *Harpographium* 4: 619
    - y. Synnema sessile, corneous *Glutinium* 4: 620

II. Conidia in chains

1. Synnema setose *Trichurus* 14: 1112
2. Synnema not setose
  - a. Stalk scopulate branched above *Stemmaria* 10: 696
  - b. Stalk simple or nearly so
    - (1) Capitule loose
      - (a) Base of synnema subequal; usually on stems *Stysanus* 4: 620
      - (b) Base of synnema perithecioid; usually on leaves *Graphiothecium* 4: 624
    - (2) Capitule compact
      - (a) Conidia globose *Harpocephalum* 14: 1111
      - x. Conidia echinulate
      - y. Conidia smooth
        - (x) Conidia pleurogenous *Heydenia* 4: 625
        - (y) Conidia acrogenous *Briosia* 10: 698
    - (b) Conidia ovoid to oblong *Antromycopsis* 14: 1113

**Didymosporae**  
4: 626, 10: 699, 18: 654

Conidia 1-septate, dark or hyaline, oblong to cylindric

  - I. Conidia muticte *Didymobotryum* 4: 626
  - II. Conidia 1-ciliate at apex *Hoehneliella* 18: 654

**Phragmosporae**  
4: 627, 10: 699, 11: 644, 14: 1113, 16: 1089, 18: 655

Conidia 2-several-septate, dark or hyaline, oblong to cylindric

  - I. Conidia capitate
    1. Synnema simple
      - a. Synnema black; conidia densely capitate *Arthrobotryum* 4: 628
      - b. Synnema fuscous or pale; conidia loosely capitate *Isariopsis* 4: 630
    2. Synnema dendroid branched *Xylocladium* 16: 1089

II. Conidia not capitate

1. Conidia catenulate **Dendrographium 11:644**
2. Conidia not catenulate
  - a. Stalk fibrous
    - (1) Synnema simple or branched; conidia acro-pleurogenous **Podosporium 4:627**
    - (2) Synnema branched; conidia acrogenous **Negeriella 14:1114**
  - b. Stalk parenchyma-like
    - (1) Conidia pleurogenous, on a disk **Riccoa 18:656**
    - (2) Conidia acrogenous **Podosporella 11:644**

**Dictyosporae**  
4:632

Conidia muriform, dark or hyaline, oblong

- I. Synnema stalked, capitate **Sclerographium 4:632**

**Staurosporae**

- I. Conidia of 4-5-radiate cells, hyaline **Riessia 4:627**

**Family 78. TUBERCULARIACEAE**

Hyphae compacted into a globose, discoid or verruciform body or sporodochium; sporodochia typically sessile, waxy or subgelatinous, white, bright-colored or dark to black.

**Mucedinae**

Hyphae and conidia white or bright-colored

**Amerosporae**

4:635, 10:700, 11:645, 14:1115, 16:1090, 18:658

Conidia hyaline or bright-colored, 1-celled, globose to fusoid

- I. Sporodochia smooth or nearly so
  - I. Conidiophores normal
    - a. Conidia muticata
      - (1) Conidia not covered with mucus
        - (a) Conidia not acrogenous capitate
          - x. Sporodochium girt by a heterogeneous cup **Patellina 4:677**
          - y. Sporodochium without a heterogeneous cup
            - (x) Conidia not catenate or scarcely so
              - m. Conidia escaping from interior of hyphae
                - (m) Conidiophores branched **Endoconidium 10:708**
                - (n) Conidiophores simple **Trichotheca 10:714**
              - n. Conidia arising on outside of hyphae
                - (m) Conidiophores lacking
                  - r. Conidia large, pellucid
                    - (r) Conidia globose **Sphaerosporium 4:664**
                    - (s) Conidia oval **Diaphanum 4:672**
                  - s. Conidia small, not pellucid **Pactilia 4:672**

- (n) Conidiophores present
  - r. Conidia pleurogenous or acro-pleurogenous
    - (r) Conidia globose **Beniowskia 16: 1091**
    - (s) Conidia ovoid to oblong
      - Tubercularia 4: 638**
      - (t) Conidia fusoid to cylindric
        - Fusicolla 4: 664**
  - s. Conidia acrogenous
    - (r) Conidiophores verrucose
      - Dacrymycella 4: 671**
    - (s) Conidiophores not verrucose
      - h. Uredinicole **Tuberculina 4: 653**
      - i. Not uredinicole
        - (h) Sporodochia globose
          - +. Conidia globose; conidiophores short
            - Aegerita 4: 661**
          - . Conidia ovoid; conidiophores branched
            - Granularia 4: 649**
        - (i) Sporodochia pulvinate
          - +. Conidia acicular
            - Kmetia 16: 1158**
          - . Conidia terete-oblong
            - Bactridiopsis 18: 662**
        - (j) Sporodochia disk-shaped, or cupulate
          - +. Sporodochia disk-shaped
            - Hymenula 4: 667**
            - (**Hymenella 16: 1105**)
          - . Sporodochia cupulate
            - Hypostereum 11: 649**
        - (k) Sporodochia verruciform or effuse
          - +. Conidiophores simple
            - (+) Conidiophores radiate, united at base
              - Clinoconidium 16: 1093**
            - (—) Conidiophores not united or radiate
              - Sphacelia 4: 666**
          - . Conidiophores dendroid branched
            - Dendrodochium 4: 650**
        - (y) Conidia in chains
        - m. Conidia covered with mucus
          - n. Conidia without mucus
            - (m) Conidia globose
              - r. Conidia hyaline **Sphaerocolla 11: 648**
              - s. Conidia blue **Sporoderma 4: 676**
            - (n) Conidia elliptic to oblong
              - r. Sporodochium disk-shaped, orange-red
                - Necator 16: 1094**
              - s. Sporodochium subglobose, whitish
                - Patouillardia 4: 677**

- (o) Conidia cylindric
- r. Sporodochium dilated above, stalked
  - Bizzozeriella* 10: 716
- s. Sporodochia globose to verruciform
  - (r) Sporodochia gelatinous, sessile
    - Cylindrocolla* 4: 673
  - (s) Sporodochia not gelatinous, short-stalked
    - Sphaeridium* 4: 675
- (b) Conidia acrogenous capitate; sporodochia turbinate
  - Cephalodochium* 4: 678
- (z) Conidia covered with mucus
  - (a) Sporodochium globose, hardened
    - Thecospora* 4: 679
  - (b) Sporodochia verruciform or discoid, gelatinous or waxy
    - x. Sporodochia verruciform or subeffuse
      - Illosporium* 4: 656
        - (incl. *Myxonema* 10: 714)
      - y. Sporodochia discoid
        - Epidochiopsis* 11: 648

- b. Conidia ciliate
  - (1) Conidia 1-ciliate at base only
    - Stigmatella* 4: 679
  - (2) Conidia ciliate at both ends
    - (a) Conidia 1-ciliate at each end
      - Thozetia* 4: 679
    - (b) Conidia 7-8-ciliate at each end
      - Chaetospermum* 10: 706
- 2. Conidiophores with internal conidia-bearing areoles
  - Scoriomyces* 4: 680

## II. Sporodochia setulose, ciliate or uniformly woolly

- 1. Sporodochia woolly or setulose
  - a. Sporodochia setulose; conidia catenate
    - Periola* 4: 681
  - b. Sporodochia woolly or velvety; conidia capitate
    - (1) Conidia globose
      - Dacryodochium* 14: 1122
    - (2) Conidia oblong
      - Lachnодochium* 14: 1122
- 2. Sporodochia ciliate at the margin
  - a. Sporophores none; conidia coacervate
    - Volutellaria* 4: 682
  - b. Sporophores distinct
    - (1) Conidia in chains
      - Volutina* 18: 667
    - (2) Conidia not in chains
      - (a) Conidiophores 6-ciliate above, united below
        - Guelichia* 10: 720
      - (b) Conidiophores not ciliate or united
        - Volutella* 4: 682

## Didymosporae

4: 690, 10: 721, 18: 668

Conidia 1-septate, hyaline or bright-colored

### I. Conidia in chains

- 1. Sporodochia setulose
  - Endodesmia* 4: 691
- 2. Sporodochia smooth
  - Gymnodochium* 18: 668

|   |  |
|---|--|
| II. Conidia not in chains   |  |
| 1. Sporodochia setulose   | <i>Leptotrichum</i> 4: 690   |
| 2. Sporodochia smooth   |  |
| a. Conidia verrucose  | <i>Cosmariospora</i> 4: 690  |
| b. Conidia smooth   | <i>Patouillardia</i> 10: 721   |
| <b>Phragmosporae</b>  |  |
| 4: 691, 10: 721, 11: 649, 14: 1123, 16: 1097, 18: 669   |  |
| Conidia 2-several-septate, hyaline or bright-colored, fusoid<br>to falcate (in <i>Fusarium</i> sometimes short and simple). |  |
| I. Conidia somewhat catenate, cylindric   | <i>Discocolla</i> 11: 653  |
| II. Conidia rarely catenate   |  |
| 1. Conidia cruciately 4-celled; sporodochium gelatinous   | <i>Sarcinodochium</i> 18: 677  |
| 2. Conidia not cruciate   |  |
| a. Conidiophores short, simple  |  |
| (1) Conidia very large, terete-oblong   | <i>Bactridium</i> 4: 691   |
| (2) Conidia doliform  | <i>Pithomyces</i> 4: 693   |
| b. Conidiophores more or less branched  |  |
| (1) Conidiophores dichotomous; conidia key-like   | <i>Heliscus</i> 4: 693   |
| (2) Conidiophores usually verticillately branched; conidia usually falcate,<br>sometimes oblong                             | <i>Pionnotes</i> 4: 725<br><i>Fusarium</i> 4: 694<br>(incl. <i>Microcera</i> 4: 727) |

**Dictyosporae**

18: 676

Conidia muriform, hyaline, subglobose

|                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. Sporodochia globose | <i>Sporocystis</i> 18: 676 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|

**Staurosporae**

4: 728, 16: 1104, 18: 677

Conidia forked or cruciate, hyaline or bright-colored

|   |  |
|---|--|
| I. Conidiophores simple; conidia horseshoe-like |  |
|---|--|

*Lituaria* 4: 728

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| II. Conidiophores branched |  |
|----------------------------|--|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Conidia with short irregular branches or lobes |  |
|---|--|

*Aegeritopsis* 18: 677

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 2. Conidia forked or cruciate |  |
|-------------------------------|--|

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| a. Conidia 2-forked, septate |  |
|------------------------------|--|

*Dicranidium* 4: 728

|  |  |
|--|--|
| b. Conidia 3-forked or subcruciate, continuous |  |
|--|--|

*Triglyphium* 4: 728**Helicosporae**

4: 729, 10: 732, 11: 653, 18: 678

Conidia spirally convolute

I. Conidiophores lacking **Everhartia** 4: 729

II. Conidiophores present **Troposporium** 4: 729

1. Conidia continuous **Hobsonia** 11: 653
2. Conidia septate

**Dematiae**

Hyphae olive, to brown or black; conidia concolorous, rarely hyaline

**Amerosporae**

4: 736, 10: 732, 11: 654, 14: 1129, 16: 1104, 18: 678

Conidia 1-celled, globose to elongate, sometimes unequal

- I. Conidia not in chains
1. Sporodochia not setose
  - a. Conidiophores lacking
    - (1) Lichenicole **Spilomium** 18: 678
    - (2) Not lichenicole
      - (a) Sporodochia gelatinous; conidia globose, vesiculose **Myriophysa** 4: 742
      - (b) Sporodochia not gelatinous
        - x. Sporodochia hemispheric, with a stratum of conidia **Spermodermia** 4: 742
        - y. Sporodochia disk-like, applanate **Sclerodiscus** 10: 735
    - b. Conidiophores present
      - (1) Sporodochia thick, tremelloid **Epidochium** 4: 747
      - (2) Sporodochia not tremelloid
        - (a) Conidiophores with a slender apical appendage; conidia globose **Bonplandiella** 10: 732
        - (b) Conidiophores not appendaged
          - x. Conidia globose
          - (x) Sporodochia cellular, uniform **Epicoccum** 4: 736
          - (y) Sporodochia of three hyphal layers **Triplalaria** 10: 734
          - y. Conidia ovoid to bacillar
            - (x) Conidiophores bacillar; sporodochia subdiscoid **Hymenopsis** 4: 744
            - (y) Conidiophores branched
            - m. No brown radiate hyphae at base **Strumella** 4: 742
            - n. Brown radiate hyphae at base **Astrodochilum** 14: 1117
        2. Sporodochia ciliate or with exserted hypae
          - a. Sporodochia with loose exserted conidiophores, verruciform **Trichostroma** 4: 752
          - b. Sporodochia margined with hairs or setae
            - (1) Setae dark **Chaetostroma** 4: 749
            - (2) Setae or hairs white **Myrothecium** 4: 750

## II. Conidia in chains

1. Conidiophores lacking **Exosporina 18: 684**
2. Conidiophores present
  - a. Sporodochium tremelloid **\*Hormodochis 4: 749**
  - b. Sporodochium not tremelloid
    - (1) Sporodochium ciliate **\*Chaetodochis 4: 750**
    - (2) Sporodochium not ciliate
      - (a) Sporodochia globose **Sphaeromyces 4: 753**
      - (b) Sporodochia stellate **Actinomma 4: 753**

**Didymosporae**

4: 754, 10: 737, 16: 1105, 18: 684

Conidia 1-septate, typically dark, elliptic to fusoid

- I. Sporodochia lichenicole, globose **Sclerococcum 4: 754**
- II. Sporodochia not lichenicole
  1. Sporodochia foliicole
    - a. Sporodochia annuliform asteroid **Hyphaster 18: 685**
    - b. Sporodochia subglobose **Pucciniopsis 10: 737**
  2. Sporodochia lignicole **Epiclinium 4: 754**

**Phragmosporae**

4: 755, 10: 738, 11: 656, 14: 1131, 16: 1106, 18: 685

Conidia 2-several-septate, usually colored, oblong to cylindric

- I. Conidia in chains; sporodochium discoid **Trimmatostroma 4: 757**
- II. Conidia not in chains
  1. Conidia 1-ciliate at each end **Ciliofusarium 11: 656**
  2. Conidia muticulate
    - a. Sporodochium hairy **Excipularia 18: 688, 3: 689**
    - b. Sporodochium smooth
      - (1) Conidia laterally proliferate and joined in bundles **Amallospora 14: 1131**
      - (2) Conidia not proliferate and united
        - (a) Sporodochia convex-pulvinate **Exosporium 4: 755**
        - (b) Sporodochia vertically cylindric or clavate **Listeromyces 18: 685**

**Dictyosporae**

4: 758, 10: 739, 11: 656, 14: 1131, 16: 1107, 18: 689

Conidia muriform, usually dark

- I. Conidia in chains **Bonordeniella 18: 689**
- II. Conidia not in chains
  1. Sporodochia setulose **Chaetostromella 11: 656**
  2. Sporodochia smooth **Spegazzinia 4: 758**

**Scolecosporae**

18: 689

Conidia filiform, hyaline

- I. Sporodochia globose, setulose **Schizotrichum 18: 688**

**Staurosporae**

4:753

Conidia angulose-stellate, hyaline

I. Sporodochia scutellate, pilose **Stephanoma** 4:753**Helicosporae**

11:654

Conidia spirally twisted, smoky

I. Sporodochia pulvinate **Troposporella** 11:654**Sterile Mycelia**

14:1138, 16:1108, 18:690

Conidia permanently absent so far as known

I. Parasitic on algae **Lepraria, Pulveraria, etc.** Z. 239

II. Not parasitic on algae

1. Tuberclike

a. Tuberclles connected with fibrils **Rhizoctonia** 14:1175  
(**Coccobotrys** 16:1108)

b. Tuberclles without fibrils

(1) Cortex discrete **Acinula** 14:1174  
(2) Cortex not discrete **Sclerotium** 14:1139

2. Maculiform; black stromata in leaves and stems

**Ectostroma** 14:1177

3. Root-like

a. Filaments rigid, broad, terete or depressed, dark, white within  
**Rhizomorpha** 14:1180

b. Filaments rigid, capilliform, dark, closely adhering

**Capillaria** 14:1184

4. Clavariform; filaments terete, vertical, simple or branched

**Anthina** 14:1184

5. Cobwebby or byssoid

a. Cespitose interwoven, primary hyphae joined in bundles  
**Ozonium** 14:1187

b. Cespitose interwoven, hyphae not fasciculate, black

**Rhacodium** 14:1189c. Cobwebby, soft, fleeting, white or pale **Hypha** 14:1192d. Adpressed, creeping, dendritic, white to brownish, not forming a continuous membrane  
**Himantia** 14:11946. Membrane-like; densely interwoven, forming a continuous suberose or coriaceous membrane  
**Xylostroma** 14:1197

7. Deformed, discolored corky cells of plants

**Phloeococonis** 14:1197

## Key to Spore Sections

Amerosporae: spores one-celled, not stellate or spiral

Allantosporae: spores sausage-shaped, mostly clear

Hyalosporae: spores hyaline or clear, globose to oblong

Phaeosporae: spores dark, yellow, brown or black, globose to oblong

Leucosporae: spores clear, rarely faintly colored

Rhodosporae: spores rose-colored

Ochrosporae: spores yellow to yellow-brown

Melanosporae: spores dark purple to black

Didymosporae: spores 1-septate or 2-celled

Hyalodidymae: spores hyaline, 2-celled

Phaeodidymae: spores dark, 2-celled

Phragmosporae: spores few-many-transseptate, 3-many-celled

Hyalophragmiae: spores hyaline, 3-many-celled

Phaeophragmiae: spores dark, 3-many-celled

Dictyosporae: spores septate crosswise and lengthwise, i. e., muriform

Hyalodictyae: spores hyaline, muriform

Phaeodictyae: spores dark, muriform

Scolecosporae: spores needle-shaped to filiform, continuous or septate

Hyaloscoleciae: spores hyaline, filiform

Phaeoscoleciae: spores dark, filiform

Staurosporae: spores stellate or radiate, hyaline or dark, continuous or septate

Helicosporae: spores spirally twisted, hyaline or dark, continuous or septate



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|                 | Clathrospora pilosa          | Comoclathris lanata Clements | 37   |
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| Phaeoglaena     | Microglaena phaeodictya      |                              | 40   |
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| Sciodothis      | Mycoporellum phaeodidymum    | S. leucoplaca (Müll. Arg.)   | 50   |
| Nothostroma     | Mycoporellum hyalophragmum   | N. roseolum (Müll. Arg.)     | 50   |
| Mycoporis       | Mycoporellum phaeophragmum   | M. perexigua (Müll. Arg.)    | 50   |
|                 | <b>Hysteriaceae</b>          |                              |      |
| Pleoglonis      | Glonium polysporum           | P. strobiligena (Desm.)      | 56   |

| Graphidaceae     |                             |                              |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Plearthonis      | Allarthonia hyalophragmia   | P. caesia (Fw.)              |
| Diarthonis       | Arthonia hyalodidyma        | D. lurida (Ach.)             |
| Merarthonis      | Arthoniopsis hyalodidyma    | M. leptosperma (Müll. Arg.)  |
| Digraphis        | Graphis hyalodidyma         | D. turbulenta (Nyl.)         |
| Psorographis     | Acanthothecis hyalophragmia | Ps. clavuliger (Wain.)       |
| Stictidaceae     |                             |                              |
| Habrostictis     | Naevia iodata               | H. pallida (Fckl.)           |
| Naeviella        | Naevia didymospora          | N. paradoxa (Rehm)           |
| Diplocryptis     | Diplonaevia iodata          | D. foveolaris (Rehm)         |
| Xyloglyphus      | Xylogramma didymosporum     | X. striola (Fr.)             |
| Merostictis      | Phragmonaevia non-iodata    | M. emergens (Karst.)         |
| Tryblidiaceae    |                             |                              |
| Tryblidis        | Tryblidiopsis didymospora   | T. pinastri (Pers.)          |
| Odontura         | Odontotrema scolecosporum   | O. raphidospora (Rehm)       |
| Bulgariaceae     |                             |                              |
| Agyrina          | Agyrium polysporum          | A. sexdecimspora (Fckl.)     |
| Myridium         | Orbilia polyspora           | M. myriosporum (Ph. & Hark.) |
| Patellariaceae   |                             |                              |
| Epilichen        | Karschia lichenicola        | E. scabrosus (Ach.)          |
| Pleospilis       | Melaspilea polyspora        | P. vermicula (Leight.)       |
| Lecoglyphis      | Leciographa hysteroidea     | L. centrifuga (Mass.)        |
| Mycolecis        | Leciographa saprophytica    | M. lecideina (Rehm)          |
| Parathalle       | Lahmia parasitica           | P. fuistingii (Körb.)        |
| Caliciaceae      |                             |                              |
| Eucyphelis       | Sphinctrina laeta stipitata | E. acicularis (Smith)        |
| Holocyphis       | Cyphelium sphaerosporum     | H. bolanderi (Tuck.)         |
| Dipyrgis         | Pyrgillus didymosporus      |                              |
| Ditylis          | Tylophorum didymosporum     | D. moderata (Nyl.)           |
| Chrysotrichaceae |                             |                              |
| Holocoenis       | Coenogonium amerosporum     | H. leprieurii (Mont.)        |
| Collemataceae    |                             |                              |
| Pleopyrenis      | Pyrenopsis polyspora        | P. picina (Nyl.)             |
| Pleoconis        | Peccania polyspora          | P. kansana (Tuck.)           |
| Dicollema        | Collema didymosporum        | D. pycnocarpum (Nyl.)        |
| Peltophoraceae   |                             |                              |
| Gonothecis       | Sporopodium phycipitheciale | G. phyllocharis (Mont.)      |
| Chloropeltis     | Peltophora palmellicola     | Ch. aphthosa (L.)            |
| Scolecactis      | Lecanactis scolecospora     | S. myriadea (Fee)            |
| Pleolecis        | Lecidea polyspora           | P. geophana (Nyl.)           |
| Diphloecis       | Toninia didymospora         | D. candida (Web.)            |
| Diphaniis        | Rhizocarpum hyalodidymum    | D. polycarpa (Hepp)          |
| Diphaeis         | Rhizocarpum phaeodidymum    | D. badiatra (Flk.)           |
| Phalodictyum     | Rhizocarpum hyalodictyum    | Ph. obscuratum (Ach.)        |
| Merophora        | Gyrophora merospora         | M. haplocarpa (Nyl.)         |

## Cladoniaceae

|              |                                 |                              |    |
|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Dibaeis      | <i>Baeomyces didymosporus</i>   | D. <i>rosea</i> (Pers.)      | 78 |
| Cyanobaeis   | <i>Baeomyces cyanophyceus</i>   | C. <i>paeminosa</i> (Kremp.) | 78 |
| Chlorocaulum | <i>Stereocaulum lecanorinum</i> | Ch. <i>salazinum</i> (Bory)  | 78 |

## Parmeliaceae

|               |                                     |                                       |    |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| Myriolecis    | <i>Lecanora polyspora</i>           | M. <i>sambuci</i> (Pers.)             | 79 |
| Adermatis     | <i>Lecania phragmospora</i>         | A. <i>nylanderiana</i> (Mass.)        | 79 |
| Dyslecanis    | <i>Lecania polyspora</i>            | D. <i>syringea</i> (Ach.)             | 79 |
| Pleochroma    | <i>Candelariella polyspora</i>      | P. <i>vitellina</i> (Ehrh.)           | 80 |
| Ocellis       | <i>Ocellularia didymospora</i>      |                                       | 80 |
| Phanotylium   | <i>Tremotylium hyalodictyum</i>     | P. <i>australiense</i> (Müll. Arg.)   | 80 |
| Diphanoistica | <i>Sticta lecanorina hyalodid.</i>  | D. <i>cellulifera</i> (H. & T.)       | 81 |
| Diphaeosticta | <i>Sticta lecanorina phaeodid.</i>  | D. <i>physciospora</i> (Nyl.)         | 81 |
| Phanosticta   | <i>Sticta lecan. hyalophragmia</i>  | Ph. <i>freycinetii</i> (Del.)         | 81 |
| Dysticta      | <i>Sticta lecideina</i>             | D. <i>sinuosa</i> (Pers.)             | 81 |
| Cystolobis    | <i>Lobaria cysticoccolla</i>        | C. <i>leucocarpa</i> (Müll. Arg.)     | 81 |
| Podostictina  | <i>Stictina hyalophr. stipitata</i> | P. <i>endochrysoides</i> (Müll. Arg.) | 82 |
| Merostictina  | <i>Stictina phaeophragmia</i>       | M. <i>mougeotiana</i> (Del.)          | 82 |
| Dystictina    | <i>Stictina lecideina</i>           | D. <i>tomentosa</i> (Sw.)             | 82 |
| Phycodiscis   | <i>Lobarina lecanorina</i>          | Ph. <i>retigera</i> (Bory)            | 83 |

## Physciaceae

|               |                               |                                |    |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| Pleorinis     | <i>Rinodina polyspora</i>     | P. <i>polyspora</i> (Th. Fr.)  | 84 |
| Meroplacis    | <i>Caloplaca phragmospora</i> | M. <i>brebissonii</i> (Fee)    | 84 |
| Merorinis     | <i>Rinodina phragmospora</i>  | M. <i>conradi</i> (Körb.)      | 84 |
| Phragmopyxine | <i>Pyxine phragmospora</i>    | Ph. <i>eschweileri</i> (Tuck.) | 84 |
| Dictyorinis   | <i>Rinodina dictyospora</i>   | D. <i>diplinthia</i> (Nyl.)    | 84 |

## Mollisiaceae

|            |                                |                          |    |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| Spilopezis | <i>Pyrenopeziza subiculata</i> | S. <i>radians</i> (Rob.) | 85 |
| Dibelonis  | <i>Beloniella hyalodidyma</i>  | D. <i>dehnii</i> (Rabh.) | 86 |

## Helotiaceae

|            |                                  |                                   |    |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| Pezoloma   | <i>Cyathicula sessilis</i>       | P. <i>griseum</i> Clements        | 86 |
| Eubelonis  | <i>Belonium hyalodidymum</i>     | E. <i>drosodes</i> (Rehm)         | 87 |
| Belospora  | <i>Belonioscypha chaetospora</i> | B. <i>ciliatospora</i> (Fckl.)    | 87 |
| Merodontis | <i>Davincia sessilis</i>         | M. <i>tenella</i> (Penz. & Sacc.) | 87 |
| Dyslachnum | <i>Lachnum sessile</i>           | D. <i>mollissimum</i> (Lasch)     | 87 |
| Phalothrix | <i>Dasyscypha phalotrichia</i>   | Ph. <i>hyalotricha</i> (Rehm)     | 88 |
| Dasypezis  | <i>Dasyscypha sessilis</i>       | D. <i>albsolutea</i> (Pers.)      | 88 |

## Pezizaceae

|              |                              |                               |    |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|
| Iotidea      | <i>Otidea iodata</i>         | I. <i>pleurota</i> (Phill.)   | 89 |
| Podaleuris   | <i>Aleurina stipitata</i>    | P. <i>reperta</i> (Boud.)     | 89 |
| Leucopezis   | <i>Neottiopezis eciliata</i> | L. <i>excipulata</i> Clements | 90 |
| Trichaleuris | <i>Aleurina setosa</i>       | T. <i>crinita</i> (Bull.)     | 90 |

## Helvellaceae

|           |                              |                           |    |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| Haplocybe | <i>Cudoniella hyalospora</i> | H. <i>aquatica</i> (Lib.) | 91 |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----|

|              |   |                                 |     |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------|-----|
|              | <b>Gymnascaceae</b>                         |                                 |     |
| Podocapsium  | <i>Podocapsa polyspora</i>                  | <i>P. diffusum</i> (Van Tieg.)  | 94  |
|              | <b>Phomataceae</b>                          |                                 |     |
| Sirodothis   | <i>Dothiorella catenata</i>                 | <i>S. populi</i> Clements       | 123 |
| Chaetoconis  | <i>Kellermannia phaeodidyma</i>             | <i>Ch. polygoni</i> (E. & E.)   | 125 |
|              | <b>Zythiaceae</b>                           |                                 |     |
| Sirocyphis   | <i>Cyphina catenata</i>                     | <i>S. nivea</i> Clements        | 130 |
|              | <b>Leptostromataceae</b>                    |                                 |     |
| Petasodes    | <i>Leptostromella basidiis umbellatis</i>   | <i>P. umbellatum</i> (Vesterg.) | 133 |
|              | <b>Melanconiaceae</b>                       |                                 |     |
| Hormyllum    | <i>Trullula hyalospora basidiis ramosis</i> | <i>H. populi</i> (Preuss)       | 135 |
| Thecostroma  | <i>Trullula hyalospora</i>                  | <i>Th. nitidulum</i> (Sacc.)    | 135 |
|              | <b>Moniliaceae</b>                          |                                 |     |
| Trichoconis  | <i>Ramularia trichospora</i>                | <i>T. caudata</i> (Ap. & Str.)  | 145 |
|              | <b>Tuberculariaceae</b>                     |                                 |     |
| Hormodochis  | <i>Epidochium catenatum</i>                 | <i>H. melanochlora</i> (Desm.)  | 163 |
| Chaetodochis | <i>Chaetostroma catenatum</i>               | <i>Ch. caricis</i> (Fckl.)      | 163 |

## Glossary of Latin and English Terms

### A

**a**, without (in comp.)  
**ab**, from  
**abbreviatus**, shortened  
**abeuns**, deviating  
**abhorreo**, abhor, differ from  
**abiegnus**, fir  
**abietinus**, fir  
**abnormis**, abnormal  
**abortivus**, abortive  
**abortus**, aborted  
**abrupte**, abruptly  
**abundans**, abundant  
**abunde**, abundantly  
**ac**, and  
**acaudatus**, without a tail  
**accedo**, to approach  
**accessory**, additional  
**accipio**, to accept  
**acerinus**, maple  
**acervulatus**, heaped, massed  
**acervulus**, *i.* *m.*, a little heap  
**acervus**, *i.* *m.*, a heap  
**achromaticus**, without color  
**achrous**, colorless  
**acicularis**, acicular, needle-shaped  
**acidulus**, slightly acid  
**acies**, *ei*, *f.*, edge  
**acotyledon**, *nis*, *m.*, cryptogam  
**acquiro**, to acquire  
**acrogenus**, acrogenous, borne at tip  
**acropaleurogenus**, borne at the tip and  
on the sides  
**acris**, sharp  
**aculeatus**, spiny, pointed  
**aculeolatus**, spiny, pointed  
**acuminatus**, long-pointed  
**acus**, *us*, *f.*, needle  
**acutatus**, acute  
**acutiusculus**, somewhat acute  
**acutus**, acute  
**ad**, to  
**adesse**, to be present

**adhibitus**, used, applied  
**adhuc**, as yet, hitherto  
**adinterim**, meanwhile  
**admiro**, to look, wonder at  
**admodum**, at least, fully, very  
**adnatus**, adnate, touching broadly  
**adparenter**, apparently  
**adproximatus**, drawn near  
**ascendens**, ascending  
**adsociatus**, clustered  
**adspactus**, *us*, *m.*, sight, appearance  
**adultus**, fully grown  
**adustus**, burned, blackened  
**aecidiiformis**, aecidium-shaped  
**aecium**, a cluster cup  
**aegre**, poorly, with difficulty  
**aemulans**, rivaling  
**aemulus**, similar  
**aeneus**, brazen, coppery  
**aequalis**, equal  
**aequans**, equaling  
**aequidistans**, equally distant  
**aerius**, aerial  
**aerobius**, growing in the air  
**aerophilus**, aerial  
**aeruginosus**, copper-colored  
**aeternus**, eternal  
**affectus**, affected  
**affixus**, attached  
**afflatus**, swollen  
**agamicus**, asexual  
**agamus**, asexual  
**ager**, *ri*, *m.*, field  
**agglomeratus**, heaped together  
**aggregatus**, grouped together  
**albicans**, whitening  
**albidus**, white  
**albofarctus**, white-stuffed  
**albolutescens**, whitish yellow  
**albus**, white  
**alcoholicus**, alcoholic  
**alienus**, foreign, strange  
**aliquantisper**, for a while

aliquantulus, somewhat, a little  
 alius, another, other  
 alius,—alius, some—others  
 allantoid, sausage-shaped, short and  
 curved  
 allantoideus, a, um, allantoid, sausage-  
 shaped  
 alliaceus, a, um, of an onion  
 alpis, mountain  
 alte, deeply  
 alternus, a, um, alternate  
 altitudo, f., height  
 altus, a, um, high  
 alutaceus, grayish yellow  
 alveolatus, a, um, with hollows  
 amaricans, making bitter, irritating  
 ambiens, surrounding  
 ambitus, m., periphery  
 amentum, n., catkin  
 amerosporus, a, um, with one-celled  
 spores  
 amethysteus, a, um, amethyst-colored  
 amissus, a, um, lost, dismissed  
 ammoniacalis, e, like ammonia  
 amnis, is, m., a brook  
 amoebiformis, e, amoeba-form  
 amoeboid, amoeba-like  
 amoeboides, a, um, amoeba-like  
 amoene, beautifully  
 amoenus, a, um, beautiful, pleasant  
 amoveo, to withdraw  
 amphibius, a, um, amphibial  
 amphigenus, a, um, borne on both  
 sides  
 amplectens, clasping  
 amplecto, to wind or clasp  
 amplus, a, um, broad, ample  
 ampulliformis, ampulliform, cushion-  
 like  
 amycelicus, without mycelium  
 amygdalinus, almond-like, pink  
 analogus, similar  
 anastomosans, anastomosing, running  
 together  
 anceps, cipitis, two-headed, double  
 androgynus, with male and female  
 angularis, angular  
 angulosus, angulose, angular  
 angustatus, narrowed  
 angustus, narrow

animalcula, ae, f., little animal  
 annularis, ring-like  
 annulatim, in a ring  
 annulatus, annulate, with a ring, ringed  
 annuliform, ring-like  
 annulus, i, m., a ring  
 annuosus, aged, old  
 anormaliter, abnormally  
 anserinus, of or pertaining to geese  
 ante, before  
 antecedens, preceding  
 antheridiiformis, antheridium-like  
 antheridium, ii, m., antherid  
 antherozoidium, ii, n., antherozoid  
 antice, in front  
 aparaphysatus, without paraphyses  
 apertus, open  
 aperio, to open, uncover  
 apex, icis, m., tip  
 apiculatus, apiculate, with a point  
 apiculiformis, like a little point  
 apophysatus, with a supporting cell  
 apothecium, ii, n., cup or disk con-  
 taining asci  
 appendicula, ae, f., little appendage  
 appendiculatus, appendiculate, appen-  
 daged  
 appendix, icis, f., appendage  
 aplanatus, applanate, flattened  
 approximatus, close, near  
 apricus, wild  
 apud, at  
 apus, odis, without a stalk  
 aqueductus, us, m., aqueduct  
 aquaticus, aquatic  
 aquosus, watery  
 arachnoideus, cobwebby  
 araneosus, cobwebby  
 arbor, is, f., tree  
 arbusculiformis, shrub-like  
 arcte, closely  
 arcticus, arctic  
 arcuatim, bow-like, curved  
 arcuatus, arcuate, bow-like  
 area, ae, f., space  
 areola, ae, f., little space  
 areolatus, areolate, marked by areas  
 or spaces  
 arescens, drying  
 aresco, to become dry

**argenteus**, silvery  
**argentinus**, silvery  
**argillaceus**, clay-color  
**aridus**, dry  
**arista, ae, f.**, awn  
**aristatus**, aristate, awned  
**arrectus**, upright, stiff  
**arrhizus**, without roots  
**articulatus**, jointed  
**articulus, i, m.**, joint  
**asciger**, ascus-bearing  
**ascogenic**, producing ascii  
**ascoma, atis, n.**, spore-fruit, ascus-bearing body  
**ascophorus**, ascus-bearing  
**ascus, i, m.**, sac  
**asiaticus**, Asiatic  
**asper**, rough  
**asperatus**, asperate, roughened  
**aspergo**, to scatter, sprinkle  
**asperulus**, slightly roughened  
**asser, eris, m.**, branch, beam, post  
**assurgens**, ascending  
**asterigmaticus**, without stalks  
**asterineus**, star-like, radiate  
**asteroid**, star-like, radiate  
**asteroma-like**, with radiate subicle  
**astomus**, mouthless  
**astromatoideus**, without a stroma  
**asymmetricus**, irregular  
**ater**, dark, black  
**atomatus**, with small particles  
**atomisticus**, tiny  
**atque**, also  
**atrans**, blackening  
**atratus**, dark  
**atro-fuscus**, dark  
**atro-inquinans**, blackening  
**atro-nitidus**, black and shining  
**atropiceus**, black as pitch  
**atropurpureus**, dark purple  
**attenuatus**, tapering  
**attingens**, touching  
**attolens**, raising  
**atypicus**, abnormal  
**auctio, onis, f.**, growth  
**auctor, is, comm.**, author  
**auctus**, enlarged  
**audeo**, to dare  
**augmentum, i, n.**, increase, growth

**aurantiaceus**, orange, golden  
**aurantinus**, orange  
**auratus**, golden  
**aureus**, golden  
**auriformis**, ear-shaped  
**australis**, southern  
**aut, or**  
**autem**, moreover  
**authenticus**, authentic  
**autumnus**, autumn  
**avulsus**, torn off, separated  
**axicola**, growing on the axis  
**axiformis**, axis-like  
**axilaris**, axillary  
**azonus**, without zones  
**azygospore**, a zygospore formed without conjugation

## B

**bacca, ae, f.**, berry  
**baccatus**, berry-like  
**bacillaris**, bacillar, rod-shaped  
**bacteriformis**, bacterium-like  
**bactrosporus**, with rod-shaped spores  
**baculum, i, n.**, rod  
**badius**, brown  
**basidiosporus**, with spores borne on stalks  
**basidium, ii, n.**, rod, basidium  
**basilaris**, basal  
**basis, is, f.**, base  
**bene**, plainly, well  
**benevole**, kindly  
**betulicola**, growing on birch  
**betulinus**, birchen  
**bi-**, two, twice  
**bibulus**, absorbing  
**biclavuligerus**, bearing two club-shaped branches  
**biconic**, conic at each end  
**biconvexus**, biconvex  
**bicornus**, with two horns, two-branched  
**bicorticatus**, with two barks  
**bidentatus**, two-toothed  
**bifidus**, split into two parts  
**biformis**, or -us, of two forms  
**bifrons**, on both sides of the leaf  
**bifurcatus**, two-forked

**biguttulatus**, with two globules or  
 vacuoles  
**bilabellulatus**, two-lipped  
**bilabiatus**, two-lipped  
**bilobus**, two-lobed  
**bilocularis**, two-celled  
**binatum**, by twos  
**binucleolatus**, with two oil-drops  
**binus**, two-fold  
**biogenus**, biogenous, growing on organisms  
**biophilus**, biophilous, growing on organisms  
**bipunctatus**, with two vacuoles  
**bis**, twice  
**biscoctiformis**, biscuit-shaped  
**biserialis**, in two rows  
**biseriatus**, in two rows  
**bisporus**, two-spored  
**bitunicatus**, with two walls  
**biuncinatus**, two-hooked  
**bombardus**, cannon-like  
**borealis**, northern  
**botryosus**, botryose, clustered like grapes  
**botuliformis**, botuliform, sausage-shaped  
**brachiatus**, with arms  
**bractea**, ae, f., bract  
**brevicollis**, short-necked  
**brevis**, short  
**breviter**, shortly  
**breviusculus**, somewhat short  
**brunneolus**, brownish  
**brunneus**, brown  
**bulla**, ae, f., bubble  
**bullula**, ae, f., a little swelling  
**byssinus**, cottony  
**byssisedus**, byssisede, seated on cotton  
**byssoides**, byssoid, cottony  
**byssus**, i, f., cotton

C

**caeruleescens**, turning blue  
**caesius**, bluish-grey  
**caespis**, itis, m., tuft  
**caespitosus**, cespitose, in tufts  
**caesus**, fallen  
**calamus**, i, m., stem  
**calcareus**, of lime, calcareous  
**calcariferus**, bearing lime  
**calcifer**, bearing lime  
**calidarium**, ii, n., hot-house  
**callosus**, roughened  
**calvescens**, becoming bare  
**calvitium**, ii, n., bald spot  
**calvus**, bare, bald, not pubescent  
**calx**, calcis, f., lime  
**calyciformis**, cup-shaped  
**calycicola**, living on the calyx  
**calycularis**, cup-shaped  
**calyptra**, ae, f., cap  
**calyx**, ycis, m., calyx, cup  
**campanulatus**, bell-shaped  
**campaniformis**, bell-shaped  
**campylotropus**, curved  
**canaliculatus**, canaliculate, channeled  
**candidans**, growing white  
**cannabinus**, of hemp  
**canus**, hoary  
**capillaris**, hair-like  
**capillatura**, ae, f., mass of hair  
**capilliform**, hair-like  
**capillitium**, ii, n., mass of threads  
**capillus**, i, m., hair  
**capitatus**, capitate, in heads  
**capitulatus**, borne in little heads  
**capitulum**, i, n., a little head  
**capreolus**, i, m., goat  
**caprinus**, of or pertaining to goats  
**capsula**, ae, f., capsule  
**caput**, itis, n., head  
**carbo**, onis, m., carbon, charcoal  
**carbonaceus**, like coal  
**carbonicola**, on burned-over ground  
 or on charcoal  
**carbonous**, like coal or carbon  
**carens**, lacking  
**caries**, ei, f., decay  
**carinatus**, keeled  
**cariosus**, decaying  
**caneus**, flesh-colored  
**carnosus**, carnose, fleshy  
**caro**, carnis, f., flesh  
**carpogenus**, living on fruit  
**carpogonium**, ii, n., carpogone  
**cartilagineus**, cartilaginous, tough but pliable  
**caryopsis**, idis, f., grain

**castaneus**, chestnut brown  
**catenate**, in chains  
**catenifer**, chain-bearing  
**catenigerus**, bearing chains  
**catenula**, *ae*, *f.*, chain  
**catenulatus**, catenulate, in chains  
**catenuliformis**, chain-like  
**catenulus**, *m.*, *-a*, *f.*, a small chain  
**caterva**, *ae*, *f.*, heap, crowd  
**catervatim**, in heaps, in groups  
**cauda**, *ae*, *f.*, tail  
**caudatus**, caudate, tailed  
**caudex**, *icis*, *m.*, stalk  
**caudicula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little stalk  
**caulicola**, growing on stems  
**caulis**, *is*, *m.*, stem  
**caulogenus**, on stems  
**caverna**, *ae*, *f.*, a cavern, hollow  
**cavernosus**, with hollows  
**cavernula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little cavity  
**cavitas**, *atis*, *f.*, cavity  
**cavitus**, hollow  
**cavus**, *i*, *m.*, hollow  
**celans**, hiding  
**cella**, *ae*, *f.*, a cell  
**celluliformis**, cell-shaped  
**cellulosus**, cellular  
**censeo**, to think, estimate  
**centrifugus**, centrifugal  
**centrum**, *i*, *n.*, the centre  
**cephalodium** *ii*, *n.*, a globose to club-shaped projection on a lichen thallus  
**ceraceus**, waxy  
**cerebriformis**, brain-like  
**cereus**, waxy  
**cerno**, to perceive, separate  
**cernuus**, nodding, inclined  
**cerumen**, *inis*, *n.*, wax  
**cervinus**, tawny  
**cespitoso**, clustered, crowded  
**ceterum**, remaining  
**chalybeus**, of steel  
**character**, *eris*, *m.*, character, style  
**charta**, *ae*, *f.*, paper  
**chartaceus**, papery  
**chlamydosporicus**, with chlamydo-spores  
**chlorinus**, greenish  
**chlorophyllous**, green, with chlorophyll

**chorda**, *ae*, *f.*, twine, a cord  
**cibaria**, *ae*, *f.*, food  
**cicatrix**, *icis*, *f.*, a scar  
**ciliatulus**, slightly ciliate  
**ciliatus**, ciliate, with long hairs on the margin  
**ciliolatus**, ciliolate, with cilia  
**cincinnatus**, curled  
**cinctus**, surrounded  
**cinerascens**, becoming ashen  
**cinereus**, ashen  
**cingens**, surrounding  
**cingulatus**, surrounded  
**cingulus**, *i*, *m.*, a little belt  
**cinnabarinus**, orange red  
**cinnamomeus**, cinnamon-colored  
**circa**, near  
**circinatus**, circinate, coiled  
**circino**, to circle  
**circiter**, about  
**circitus**, *us*, *m.*, a circuit  
**circulus**, *i*, *m.*, a circle  
**circumambiens**, encircling  
**circumdatus**, surrounded  
**circumscissile**, splitting circularly  
**circumscriptus**, circumscribed  
**circumtextus**, surrounded  
**circumvallatus**, surrounded  
**cirrhatus**, curled  
**cirrhus**, curly  
**titatus**, cited  
**cito**, to name, mention  
**cito**, soon, rather  
**citriformis**, citriform, lemon-shaped  
**citrinus**, lemon yellow  
**cladodium**, *ii*, *n.*, a leaf, branch  
**cladogenus**, borne on branches  
**clathratus**, clathrate, latticed  
**clausus**, closed  
**clava**, *ae*, *f.*, a club  
**clavaria-like**, club-shaped, or coral-like  
**clavatus**, club-shaped  
**claviformis**, club-shaped  
**clavis**, *is*, *f.*, a key  
**clavula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little club  
**clavulatus**, club-shaped  
**clypeatus**, shield-like  
**clypeus**, *i*, *m.*, a shield

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>coacervatus</b> , coacervate, heaped together     | <b>complecto(r)</b> , to clasp  |
| <b>coadunatio, onis</b> , f., a summing up           | <b>complexus</b> , complex  |
| <b>coadunatus</b> , united, collected                | <b>compositus</b> , composed, compound                                |
| <b>coalescens</b> , coalesced, running together      | <b>compressus</b> , compressed  |
| <b>coalitus</b> , joined, running together           | <b>concatenatus</b> , in chains                                       |
| <b>coarctatus</b> , crowded                          | <b>concavus</b> , concave   |
| <b>coccineus</b> , bright red                        | <b>concentricus</b> , concentric                                      |
| <b>coccus</b> , i, m., round cell, berry             | <b>conceptaculum</b> , i, n., conceptacle                             |
| <b>cochleariformis</b> , spoon-shaped                | <b>conchiformis</b> , conchiform, shell-shaped                        |
| <b>cochleatus</b> , ear-like                         |   |
| <b>coccus</b> , cooked                               | <b>concolor</b> , concolorous, of like color                          |
| <b>coenobium</b> , ii, n., a colony                  | <b>concrescens</b> , growing together                                 |
| <b>coerulescens</b> , turning blue                   | <b>concretus</b> , united   |
| <b>coffeatus</b> , coffee-like                       | <b>condensus</b> , condensed  |
| <b>coffeicolor</b> , coffee-colored                  | <b>conditio, onis</b> , f., condition                                 |
| <b>coffeiformis</b> , coffee-shaped                  | <b>confero</b> , to collect   |
| <b>cognatus</b> , related                            | <b>confertus</b> , crowded  |
| <b>cogo</b> , to act, collect                        | <b>confirmatio, onis</b> , f., confirmation                           |
| <b>cohabitans</b> , living together                  | <b>conflatus</b> , swollen  |
| <b>cphaerens</b> , cohering                          | <b>confliens</b> , running together                                   |
| <b>collabasco</b> , to fall in                       | <b>confluo</b> , to merge   |
| <b>collabens</b> , collapsing, crumbling up          | <b>conformis</b> , all alike, similar                                 |
| <b>collabent</b> , collapsing, falling in            | <b>confundo</b> , to mingle, confuse                                  |
| <b>collapsus</b> , collapsed                         | <b>congestus</b> , crowded  |
| <b>collariatus</b> , collared, attached to a collar  | <b>conglobatus</b> , conglobate, heaped together                      |
| <b>collectivus</b> , collected                       | <b>conglomeratus</b> , heaped   |
| <b>colliculosus</b> , with tiny elevations           | <b>conglutinatus</b> , conglutinate, glued together                   |
| <b>collum, i, n.</b> , a neck                        | <b>congregatus</b> , aggregated                                       |
| <b>colonia, ae, f.</b> , a colony                    | <b>congruo</b> , to agree   |
| <b>color, is, m.</b> , color                         | <b>conicus</b> , conical  |
| <b>coloratio, onis, f.</b> , coloration, color       | <b>conidium, ii, n.</b> , an asexual spore                            |
| <b>coloratus</b> , colored                           | <b>conidial</b> , producing or pertaining to conidia                  |
| <b>coloreus</b> , colored                            | <b>conidicus</b> , conidial   |
| <b>columella, ae, f.</b> , a small pillar, columella | <b>conidiferus</b> , conidia-bearing                                  |
| <b>columnaris</b> , columnar                         | <b>conidiophorum, i, n.</b> , a hypha bearing conidia, a conidiophore |
| <b>comatus</b> , shaggy                              | <b>conjugatio, onis, f.</b> , conjugation                             |
| <b>comestibilis</b> , eatable                        | <b>connatus</b> , connate, joined                                     |
| <b>comissura, ae, f.</b> , commissure, path, cleft   | <b>connexus</b> , connected   |
| <b>commixtus</b> , commingled                        | <b>connivens</b> , connivent, approaching                             |
| <b>communico</b> , to share, communicate             | <b>conoideus</b> , conoid, cone-shaped                                |
| <b>communis</b> , common                             | <b>consortium, ii, n.</b> , company                                   |
| <b>comosus</b> , hairy                               | <b>conspergens</b> , sprinkled  |
| <b>compactus</b> , dense                             | <b>conspersus</b> , scattered   |
| <b>compaginatus</b> , united                         | <b>conspicuus</b> , conspicuous                                       |
| <b>complectens</b> , comprising, clasping            | <b>conspurcatus</b> , polluted  |
|  | <b>constipatio, onis, f.</b> , a crowding                             |

**constituens**, constituting  
**consuetudo**, inis, f., a habit  
**consumptus**, destroyed  
**contemno**, to condemn, disparage  
**contextum**, i, n., texture, context  
**contiguus**, close  
**continens**, containing  
**continuus**, continuous, one-celled  
**contortus**, twisted  
**contra**, against  
**contractus**, narrowed  
**contusus**, bruised  
**conus**, i, m., a cone  
**convergens**, coming together  
**convolutus**, convolute, coiled  
**convolutio**, onis, f., a fold  
**copiosus**, abundant  
**coprophilus**, growing on dung  
**copulans**, copulating  
**coralloid**, coral-like  
**coralloideus**, coralloid, like much-branched coral  
**coriaceus**, leathery  
**corneus**, corneous, horn-like  
**corniculatus**, corniculate, horned  
**cerniformis**, horn-shaped  
**cornutus**, horned  
**coronatus**, crowned  
**corpusculum**, i, n., a little body  
**corrugatus**, corrugate, ridged  
**corruptus**, corrupted, spoiled  
**cortex**, icis, m., the bark  
**corticais**, cortical, of bark  
**corticatus**, corticate, with a bark or epiderm  
**corticola**, corticole, growing on bark  
**cortina**, ae, f., veil  
**cortinate**, with a curtain-like veil  
**corvinus**, pertaining to the raven, black  
**costa**, ae, f., ridge  
**costatus**, costate, ridged  
**crassities**, ei, f., thickness  
**crassitudo**, inis, f., thickness, width  
**crassiusculus**, somewhat broad  
**crassus**, broad  
**crateriformis**, crateriform, crater-shaped  
**creber**, crowded  
**cremicolor**, cream-colored

**cribrosus**, sieve-like  
**crinitus**, hairy, crested  
**crispulus**, somewhat crisp  
**crispus**, crisp  
**crista**, ae, f., crest  
**cristatus**, crested  
**crocatus**, yellow  
**croceus**, yellow  
**cruciatiim**, cruciately, cross-like  
**cruentatus**, bloody  
**crusta**, ae, f., crust  
**crustaceous**, crust-like  
**crustiformis**, crust-shaped  
**crustose**, forming a crust, more or less interrupted  
**crustula**, ae, f., a little crust  
**cubile**, is, n., a bed  
**cuboideus**, cuboid, cubical  
**cucullatus**, hooded  
**cucumeriformis**, cucumber-shaped  
**culmicola**, growing on grass-stems  
**culmus**, i, m., culm, a stalk, stem  
**cultellus**, i, m., a small knife  
**culter**, tri, m., a knife  
**cultriformis**, knife-like  
**cultus**, cultivated  
**cum**, with  
**cumulatus**, heaped up  
**cuneatus**, wedge-shaped  
**cuneiformis**, wedge-shaped  
**cuniculus**, i, m., a rabbit  
**cupreus**, coppery  
**cuprinus**, coppery  
**cupula**, ae, f., a little cup  
**cupularis**, cupulatus, cupuliformis, cup-shaped  
**curtus**, short  
**curvatus**, curved  
**cusp**, a point  
**cuspidatus**, cuspidate, with a tooth  
**cuticula**, ae, f., cuticle  
**cuticularized**, with firm cover or cuticle  
**cutis**, is, f., the skin  
**cyanus**, blue  
**cyathiformis**, cup-like  
**cyclus**, i, m., a cycle  
**cylindraceus**, cylindricus, cylindrical  
**cymbiformis**, boat-shaped  
**cyphella**, ae, f., an opening or hollow

|  |   |
|--|---|
| in a thallus, more or less cup-shaped                    | depressus, depressed  |
| <b>cystidium</b> , <i>ii</i> , <i>n.</i> , cyst          | derumpens, breaking   |
| <b>cystophore</b> , the stalk which bears a cell or cyst | descendens, descending  |
|  | desciscens, leaving, deserting                                      |
| D  | describo, to describe   |
| <b>daedaleus</b> , labyrinthine                          | descriptus, described   |
| <b>dealbatus</b> , whitened                              | desicco, to dry up  |
| <b>debilis</b> , weak                                    | desinens, ending, closing   |
| <b>deciduus</b> , falling                                | desum, to fail, be absent   |
| <b>decies</b> , ten times                                | destitutus, lacking   |
| <b>decorticatus</b> , without bark                       | destruens, destroying   |
| <b>decumbens</b> , prostrate                             | detergibilis, removable, breakable                                  |
| <b>decurrens</b> , decurrent, running down the stem      | deustus, burnt  |
| <b>defectus</b> , lacking                                | diametralis, of the diameter  |
| <b>deficiens</b> , lacking                               | diametrum, <i>i</i> , <i>n.</i> , diameter                          |
| <b>deficio</b> , to lack                                 | diaphanus, diaphanous, transparent                                  |
| <b>definitus</b> , definite                              | diatype-like, with a stroma different from the tissue of the matrix |
| <b>deflexus</b> , deflexed                               | <b>dichotomus</b> , dichotomous, two-forked                         |
| <b>deformus</b> , deformed                               | <b>diclinus</b> , with separate sexes                               |
| <b>degenero</b> , to degenerate                          | <b>dictyosporus</b> , spores having cross and longitudinal walls    |
| <b>dehiscens</b> , dehiscent, splitting                  | <b>didymosporus</b> , with two-celled spores                        |
| <b>dein</b> , then, at length                            | <b>didymus</b> , two-fold or two-celled                             |
| <b>dejectus</b> , fallen                                 | <b>differo</b> , to differ  |
| <b>dejiciens</b> , throwing down                         | <b>difficilis</b> , difficult                                       |
| <b>delicatulus</b> , delicate                            | <b>diffluens</b> , diffluent, dissolving                            |
| <b>delineatus</b> , figured                              | <b>diffractus</b> , broken  |
| <b>deliquescent</b> , deliquescent, liquefying           | <b>diformis</b> , of two forms                                      |
| <b>delitescens</b> , hiding                              | <b>digestus</b> , broken up   |
| <b>delitesco</b> , to conceal, lurk                      | <b>digitiformis</b> , finger-shaped                                 |
| <b>deltoides</b> , delta-like, triangular                | <b>digitaliformis</b> , digitate, finger-like                       |
| <b>dematioides</b> , black and cobwebby                  | <b>digitatus</b> , digitate, having fingers                         |
| <b>dematius</b> , black and cottony                      | <b>dignosco</b> , to differ   |
| <b>demonstro</b> , to show                               | <b>dignotus</b> , to distinguish                                    |
| <b>denum</b> , at length                                 | <b>dilabens</b> , breaking apart                                    |
| <b>dendritice</b> , dendritically, tree-like             | <b>dilatatus</b> , spread out                                       |
| <b>dendriticus</b> , tree-like                           | <b>dilute</b> , dilute  |
| <b>dendroideus</b> , dendroid, tree-like                 | <b>dimidiatus</b> , dimidiate, two-lobed, halved                    |
| <b>denigratus</b> , blackened                            | <b>dimidiatus</b> , half  |
| <b>denique</b> , at length                               | <b>dimorphus</b> , of two forms                                     |
| <b>densus</b> , close, dense                             | <b>dioecious</b> , sex organs on separate plants                    |
| <b>dentatus</b> , toothed                                | <b>directio</b> , <i>onis</i> , <i>f.</i> , direction               |
| <b>denticulatus</b> , denticulate, with little teeth     | <b>directus</b> , straight  |
| <b>denudans</b> , denuding                               | <b>dirumpens</b> , breaking apart                                   |
| <b>denudatus</b> , denuded                               | <b>disciformis</b> , disc-shaped                                    |
| <b>deorsum</b> , downward                                | <b>discolorus</b> , discolorous, discolored                         |
| <b>dependens</b> , hanging                               |   |
| <b>deplanatus</b> , flattened                            |   |

**discretus**, discrete, separate  
**discrimen, inis, n.**, difference  
**disculus, i, m.**, little disc  
**disfractus**, broken  
**disparens**, disappearing  
**dispergens**, scattering  
**dispositus**, arranged  
**disruptus**, broken  
**disseco**, to cut up  
**dissectus**, cut up  
**disseminatus**, scattered  
**dissentio**, to disagree  
**dissepimentum, i, n.**, partition, wall  
**distal**, distant, further  
**distans**, remote  
**distichus**, distichous, in two rows  
**distinguo**, to distinguish  
**diu**, long  
**divaricatus**, spreading  
**divergens**, diverging  
**diversimodus**, in different ways  
**diversus**, diverse, different  
**divinans**, conjecturing  
**divisio, onis, f.**, a division  
**divisus**, divided  
**doliiformis**, doliiform, cask-shaped, jar-shaped  
**dolum, ii, n.**, cask, jar  
**donacinus**, of a reed  
**donatus**, furnished  
**dorsiventral**, with two unlike sides  
**dorsum, i, n.**, back  
**dothideaceus**, like Dothidea, i. e., loculate  
**dubitantur**, doubtfully  
**dubius**, doubtful  
**duco**, to lead  
**ductus**, led  
**dulcis**, sweet  
**dumetum, i, n.**, a thicket  
**duo**, two  
**duodecim**, twelve  
**duplo**, twice  
**duriusculus**, somewhat hard  
**durities, ei, f.**, hardness  
**durus**, hard

## E

**eburneus**, ivory-white  
**ecaudatus**, without a tail  
**eccentricus**, eccentric, lateral

**echinatus**, spiny  
**echinulatus**, echinulate, spiny  
**edulis**, edible  
**effiguratus**, shaped, formed  
**eftoetus**, worn out  
**efformatus**, formed  
**effusus**, effuse, spread out  
**egrediens**, growing out  
**elasticus**, elastic  
**elatus**, tall  
**elevatus**, raised  
**ellipticus**, elliptical  
**ellipsoideus**, ellipsoid  
**elongatus**, lengthened  
**emarginatus**, without a margin  
**emergens**, emerging  
**emergo**, to emerge  
**emersus**, emerging  
**emittens**, emitting  
**emortuus**, dead  
**enatus**, arising from  
**endobasidial**, continuous with the basidium  
**endobiotic**, growing within living things  
**endochroma, atis, n.**, colored contents  
**endogenus**, endogenous, born within  
**endoperidium, ii, n.**, inner peridium  
**endophytic**, growing in plants  
**endoplasma, atis, n.**, protoplasm  
**endoxylon**, within wood  
**endozoic**, growing in animals  
**enim**, for  
**endoparasiticus**, internally parasitic  
**entomogenus**, entomogenous, living in insects  
**epelliculosus**, without a covering or pellicle  
**epidermis, idis, f.**, epiderm, the surface skin  
**epigaeus**, epigaean, on the ground  
**epigenus**, borne above  
**epiphloeadus**, on the bark  
**epiphragma**, an upper wall or division  
**epiphyllus**, on the upper side of the leaf  
**epiphytic**, upon plants  
**episporium, ii, n.**, outer wall of spore  
**epitheciun**, a layer above the asci, usually formed of the tips of the paraphyses

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>epizoic</b> , growing on animals   | <b>excutiens</b> , shaking out  |
| <b>equinus</b> , equine, belonging to horses  | <b>exemplaris</b> , model   |
| <b>erectus</b> , erect  | <b>exemplarium</b> , <i>ii</i> , <i>n.</i> , specimen, sample                 |
| <b>ergo</b> , therefore   | <b>exemplum</b> , <i>i</i> , <i>n.</i> , an example                           |
| <b>erostratus</b> , without a beak  | <b>exesus</b> , consumed, destroyed   |
| <b>erostris</b> , without a beak  | <b>exhibens</b> , exhibiting  |
| <b>erraticus</b> , erratic, wandering   | <b>exigens</b> , scanty   |
| <b>error</b> , <i>is</i> , <i>m.</i> , error  | <b>exiguitas</b> , <i>atis</i> , <i>f.</i> , smallness, scantiness            |
| <b>eructatus</b> , thrown up  | <b>exiguus</b> , little, small  |
| <b>erumpens</b> , bursting out  | <b>exilis</b> , thin, slender   |
| <b>erysiphoides</b> , like <i>Erysiphe</i> , cob-webby  | <b>eximie</b> , exceedingly   |
| <b>eseptate</b> , without cross walls   | <b>existimo</b> , to estimate   |
| <b>estriatus</b> , without lines or markings  | <b>exitus</b> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i> , a departure, escape                   |
| <b>etiam</b> , also   | <b>exobasidial</b> , separated by a wall from                                 |
| <b>etsi</b> , although  | the basidium  |
| <b>eumorphus</b> , well-formed  | <b>exogenus</b> , arising on the outside                                      |
| <b>eutype-like</b> , <b>eutypeous</b> , <b>eutypoid</b> , with an effuse stroma similar to the tissue of the matrix | <b>exoperidium</b> , <i>ii</i> , <i>n.</i> , outer peridium                   |
| <b>evacuans</b> , emptying  | <b>exoriens</b> , arising   |
| <b>evacuatus</b> , emptied  | <b>exosporium</b> , <i>ii</i> , <i>n.</i> , exospore, outer wall of the spore |
| <b>evado</b> , to escape  | <b>expallens</b> , becoming pale  |
| <b>evaginatus</b> , without a sheath  | <b>explodens</b> , exploding  |
| <b>evanescens</b> , evanescent, disappearing  | <b>expulsus</b> , expelled  |
| <b>evanidus</b> , vanishing   | <b>exquisite</b> , beautifully  |
| <b>evidentius</b> , more clearly  | <b>exsertus</b> , exserted, thrust out  |
| <b>evolutus</b> , developed   | <b>exsiccatio</b> , <i>onis</i> , <i>f.</i> , a drying out                    |
| <b>evolvatus</b> , without a volva  | <b>exsiccatus</b> , dried out   |
| <b>evolvens</b> , developing  | <b>exsiliens</b> , escaping   |
| <b>exacte</b> , exactly   | <b>exsuccus</b> , without milk or juice                                       |
| <b>exalbescens</b> , becoming white   | <b>extensio</b> , <i>onis</i> , <i>f.</i> , extension                         |
| <b>exalbidus</b> , whitish  | <b>externus</b> , external  |
| <b>exalbugo</b> , to whiten   | <b>extimus</b> , outermost, ultimate  |
| <b>exannulatus</b> , without a ring   | <b>extra</b> , without, outside   |
| <b>exappendiculatus</b> , not appendaged  | <b>extrico</b> , to extricate   |
| <b>exaridus</b> , dried out   | <b>extrorsum</b> , toward the edge  |
| <b>exasperans</b> , roughened   | <b>extus</b> , outside  |
| <b>exasperatus</b> , roughened  |   |
| <b>exaspero</b> , to roughen  |   |
| <b>excavatio</b> , <i>onis</i> , <i>f.</i> , an excavation, hollowing out   | <b>F</b>  |
| <b>excavatus</b> , hollowed out   |   |
| <b>exedens</b> , exceeding  | <b>fabiformis</b> , bean-shaped   |
| <b>excentric</b> , out of the centre, lateral   | <b>fabrica</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , texture                              |
| <b>exciple</b> , the outer wall or covering of an apothecium  | <b>facies</b> , <i>ei</i> , <i>f.</i> , face, form                            |
| <b>excipuliformis</b> , cup-shaped  | <b>facilis</b> , easily   |
| <b>excipulum</b> , <i>i</i> , <i>n.</i> , exciple, margin   | <b>fagineus</b> , beechen   |
| <b>excrescens</b> , growing out   | <b>falcatus</b> , falcate, scythe-shaped, curved                              |
|   | <b>falciformis</b> , beak-shaped, scythe-shaped                               |
|   | <b>familia</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , family                               |
|   | <b>familiola</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a little family                    |
|   | <b>farctus</b> , stuffed  |

**farina, ae, f.**, meal, flour  
**farinaceus**, mealy  
**fascia, ae, f.**, fascicle  
**fasciatus**, grouped  
**fasciculatus**, fasciculate, fascicled, in bundles  
**fastigiatus**, bunched  
**fatiscens**, disappearing, breaking up  
**favosus**, hollow  
**femineus**, feminine  
**fenestratus**, with windows or openings  
**fere**, almost  
**fermentatio, onis**, f., fermentation  
**fermentum**, i, n., yeast  
**ferruginascens**, turning rust-colored  
**ferrugineus**, rust-colored  
**ferrumequinum**, i, n., a horse-shoe  
**ferrum**, i, n., iron  
**fibra, ae, f.**, a fiber, filament  
**fibrilla, ae, f.**, little fibril  
**fibrillula, ae, f.**, a little fibril  
**fibrosus**, fibrous  
**fictitius**, fictitious  
**filamentosus**, filamentous, thread-like  
**filia, ae, f.**, daughter  
**filiformis**, filiform, thread-shaped  
**filiger**, filament-bearing  
**filum, i, n.**, thread  
**fimbria, ae, f.**, fringe  
**fimbrians**, fringing  
**fimbriatulus**, slightly fringed  
**fimbriatus**, fimbriate, fringed  
**fimicola**, fimicole, dwelling on dung  
**firmus, i, m.**, dung  
**findo**, to cleave, divide  
**firmulus**, somewhat firm  
**fissilis**, cleft, ruptured  
**fissuratus**, fissured, split  
**fissus**, split  
**fistulosus**, hollow  
**flabelliformis**, fan-shaped  
**flaccidus**, weak  
**flagella, ae, f.**, lash  
**flagellatus**, bearing long bristles or threads  
**flagelliformis**, lash-like  
**flamens**, flame-colored  
**flavens**, yellowing  
**flavidus**, yellowish  
**flavus**, yellow  
**flexuosus**, flexuous, full of turns or windings  
**flexus**, bent  
**flocciformis**, tuft-like  
**fluccosus**, floccose, cottony  
**floccus, i, m.**, tuft  
**floralis**, floral  
**flumen, inis, n.**, river  
**fluvius, ii, m.**, a river  
**fluxilis**, flowing  
**foedatus**, dark, soiled  
**foetidus**, with a bad odor  
**folicola**, foliicole, living on leaves  
**foliose**, like a leaf in form  
**fclium, ii, n.**, leaf  
**foramen, inis, n.**, a hole  
**forma, ae, f.**, form  
**formans**, forming  
**formo**, to form  
**formosus**, beautiful  
**fornix, icis, m.**, a vault  
**forsan**, perhaps  
**forsitan**, perhaps  
**fortasse**, perhaps  
**forte**, strongly  
**fovens**, nourishing  
**fraccidus**, soft, mellow  
**fractus**, broken  
**fragilis**, fragile  
**fragmentum, i, n.**, a bit, fragment  
**frequens**, frequent  
**friabilis**, falling to pieces  
**frigidarium, ii, n.**, a cold place, cold storage  
**frondosus**, leafy  
**frdns, dis, f.**, a leaf  
**fructicola**, living on fruits  
**fructiferus**, fructifer, fruit-bearing  
**fructificans**, fruiting  
**fructificatio, nis, f.**, fruiting  
**fructus, us, m.**, fruit  
**frustulatus**, fragmentary  
**frustum, i, n.**, a bit, piece  
**fruticosus**, fruticose, shrub-like  
**fruticulosus**, fruticulose, shrub-like  
**fucatus**, colored  
**fugans**, fleeting  
**fulciens**, supporting  
**fuligineus**, fuliginous, sooty

**fuligo**, *inis*, *f.*, soot  
**fultus**, supported  
**fulvellus**, somewhat tawny  
**fulvescent**, becoming tawny  
**fumagineus**, fumaginous, smoky.  
**fumosus**, smoky  
**fungicola**, fungicole, growing on  
**fungillus**, *i.* *m.*, a little fungus  
**fungus**, *i.* *m.*, a fungus  
**funicularis**, rope-like  
**funiculus**, *i.* *m.*, a little rope  
**funiformis**, rope-like  
**furcatus**, furcate, forked  
**furfur**, *uris*, *m.*, bran  
**furfuraceus**, bran-like  
**furfurellus**, covered with bran  
**fuscatus**, darkened  
**fuscellus**, somewhat dark  
**fuscescens**, darkening  
**fuscidus**, dark  
**fuscidulus**, dark  
**fucus**, dark, or dark brown  
**fusiformis**, fusiform, spindle-shaped  
**fusisporus**, with spindle-shaped spores  
**fusoideus**, fusoid, spindle-shaped

**G**

**galeiformis**, hood-shaped  
**galeriformis**, cap-shaped  
**gamete**, sex-cell  
**gangliformis**, forming knots  
**gangligerus**, bearing knots  
**gelatina**, *ae*, *f.*, gelatine  
**geminatus**, paired, twinned  
**gemmiparus**, producing buds  
**generans**, generating  
**genesis**, *is*, *f.*, origin  
**geniculatus**, bent  
**genuflexus**, bent  
**genuinus**, genuine  
**genus**, *eris*, *n.*, genus  
**gerens**, bearing  
**germinans**, germinating  
**germinatio**, *onis*, *f.*, germination  
**gibbosus**, swollen  
**gigastylosporus**, with very large sty-  
 lospores  
**gignens**, producing  
**gigno**, to bear  
**gilvus**, brownish

**glaber**, smooth  
**glabrescens**, becoming smooth  
**glacies**, *ei*, *f.*, glacier, ice  
**glans**, *glandis*, *f.*, a nut,  
**glaucescens**, turning bluish-green  
**glaucus**, sea-green  
**fungigleba**, *ae*, *f.*, soil, mass  
**globosus**, globose, rounded  
**globuliger**, bearing a ball  
**globulus**, *i.* *m.*, a globule  
**glomerula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little mass  
**glomerulatum**, in heaps  
**gluten**, *inis*, *n.*, glue  
**glutinosus**, glutinous  
**gonidium**, *ii*, *n.*, an algal cell  
**gossypinus**, cottony  
**gracilis**, graceful, slender  
**gradatim**, gradually  
**gradus**, *us*, *m.*, grade, step  
**gramen**, *inis*, *n.*, grass  
**gramineus**, grassy  
**graminicola**, growing on grass  
**grandis**, large  
**grandiusculus**, somewhat large  
**granulatus**, granular  
**granulosus**, granular  
**graphidoideus**, long and cleft, like

**Graphis**

**graveolens**, of unpleasant odor  
**gregarius**, gregarious, in clusters  
**gregatim**, in clusters  
**grex**, *gregis*, *m.*, a flock  
**griseolus**, grayish  
**griseus**, gray  
**grossus**, thick  
**grumosus**, heaped  
**grumulus**, *i.* *m.*, a heap  
**gumosus**, gummy  
**gutta**, *ae*, *f.*, a vacuole  
**guttatus**, with little drops  
**guttula**, *ae*, *f.*, a drop or vacuole  
**guttulosus**, with drops  
**gyalectoideus**, *Gyalecta*-like  
**gypseus**, gypsum-like  
**gyrosum**, gyroscopic, spiral

**H**

**habeo**, to have  
**habitatio**, *onis*, *f.*, habitat  
**habitus**, *us*, *m.*, habit

**hactenus**, up to the present time  
**haerens**, adhering  
**haereo**, to hold to  
**halos**, *o*, *f.*, a halo  
**hamatus**, hamate, hooked  
**haud**, not at all  
**haustorium**, *ii*, *n.*, a sucker  
**helicoideus**, spiral-like  
**heliotropicus**, heliotropic  
**helvolus**, deep purple  
**herba**, *ae*, *f.*, a plant  
**herbicola**, dwelling on herbs  
**heterogamete**, one of two unlike sex-cells  
**heterogeneus**, different  
**heteroicus**, on two hosts  
**heteromorphus**, heteromorphic, of different kinds  
**hexagonus**, hexagonal  
**hexasporus**, six-spored  
**hians**, gaping  
**hiascens**, gaping  
**hibernans**, resting  
**hicillic**, here and there  
**hinc**, hence  
**hirtellus**, somewhat shaggy  
**hodiernus**, of today  
**homogeneus**, homogeneous  
**homoicus**, on one host  
**homomorphus**, alike, of one form  
**horizontalis**, horizontal  
**hornotinus**, of this year  
**hortus**, *i*, *m.*, a garden  
**hospes**, *itis*, *m.*, a host  
**hospitalis**, of a host  
**huc**, hither, in this direction  
**humectatus**, wet  
**humectus**, moist  
**humidulus**, moist  
**humilis**, low, small  
**humistratus**, moist  
**humus**, *i*, *f.*, the earth  
**hyalinulus**, somewhat clear  
**hyalinus**, hyaline, clear  
**hyalosporus**, with clear, one-celled spores  
**hydrophilus**, aquatic  
**hygrometricus**, absorbing moisture  
**hygrophanus**, translucent  
**hymeniferus**, membrane-bearing

**hymenium**, *ii*, *n.*, fruiting surface, consisting of asci, or of basidia.  
**hymenophorum**, *i*, *n.*, that which bears the hymenium  
**hypertrophiens**, hypertrophying  
**hypha**, *ae*, *f.*, a fungus filament  
**hyphasma**, *atis*, *n.*, the mycelium.  
**hyphoideus**, hypha-like  
**hyphomycetus**, mould-like, cobwebby  
**hypocreaceus**, Hypocrea-like, fleshy and bright-colored  
**hypodermicus**, under the epiderm  
**hypogaeus**, hypogaean, underground  
**hypogenus**, on the under side  
**hypophloeodus**, under the bark  
**hypophyllus**, on the under side of leaf  
**hypostroma**, *atis*, *n.*, lower stroma  
**hypothallus**, *i*, *m.*, hypothallus  
**hypotheicum**, the area just below the layer of asci  
**hysteriformis**, Hysterium-like, long and cleft  
**hysterinus**, long and cleft as in Hysterium  
**hysterothecium**, an oblong or linear perithecium opening by a cleft

## I

**ibi**, there, then  
**icon**, *onis*, *f.*, an image, figure  
**idem**, the same  
**ideoque**, therefore  
**idoneus**, fit  
**igitur**, therefore, accordingly  
**ignotus**, unknown  
**imbricatus**, imbricate  
**immaculatus**, without spots  
**immarginatus**, without a margin  
**immaturus**, young  
**immediate**, directly  
**immersus**, sunken  
**immutatus**, unchanged  
**impalpabilis**, extremely fine and minute  
**impervius**, impervious  
**implens**, filling  
**implexus**, infolded  
**impolitus**, not polished  
**impositus**, imposed

|   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| imprimis, especially                              | initio, at first                      |
| improbabile, improbably                           | initium, ii, n., the beginning        |
| imus, lowest                                      | innatus, innate                       |
| inaequilateralis, unequal-sided                   | innotesco, to become clear            |
| inaequaliter, unequally                           | innumerus, innumerable                |
| inaequipolaris, with unequal poles                | inordinatus, without order            |
| inanis, empty                                     | inquinans, blackening                 |
| inarticulatus, without divisions                  | inquinatus, dirty                     |
| incarceratus, hidden                              | inquirendus, to be investigated       |
| incarnatus, pink                                  | insculptus, insculptate, hollowed     |
| incertus, uncertain                               | insectum, i, n., insect               |
| incisio, onis, f., incision, cutting              | insertio, onis, f., insertion         |
| incisus, cut                                      | insertus, inserted                    |
| inclinatus, bent                                  | insidens, seated upon                 |
| inclusus, inclosed                                | insitus, ingrafted                    |
| incoctus, not cooked                              | inspersus, scattered                  |
| incolens, dwelling in                             | inspissatus, thickened                |
| incoloratus, without color                        | instar, like                          |
| inconditus, confused, unformed                    | instructus, built up                  |
| incrassatulus, somewhat thickened                 | insuetus, unusual                     |
| incrassatus, broadened, thickened                 | insula, ae, f., an island             |
| incresto, to grow in, increase                    | integer, whole                        |
| incumbens, lying upon                             | intense, intensely                    |
| incurviusculus, somewhat incurved                 | intercalary, in the midst of, between |
| incusus, forged, made                             | interdum, sometimes                   |
| indeterminatus, indefinite                        | interim, meanwhile                    |
| indico, to indicate                               | intermedius, intermediate             |
| indigito, to utter, announce                      | intermixtus, mixed with               |
| indivisus, undivided                              | internervius, between the nerves      |
| indoles, is, f., nature, natural ability          | internus, internal                    |
| indumentum, i, n., a covering                     | interspersus, interspersed, scattered |
| induratus, hardened                               | interstitium, ii, n., a space         |
| indurescens, growing hard                         | intertextus, intertwined              |
| irdusium, ii, n., indusium                        | intus, within                         |
| indutus, covered                                  | intracellularis, within the cell      |
| ineptum, improper                                 | intrans, entering                     |
| inermis, unarmed                                  | intricatus, intertwined               |
| inferior, lower                                   | intumescens, swelling                 |
| inferus, below, lower                             | intus, within                         |
| infestans, infesting                              | invasus, invaded                      |
| inficiens, infecting                              | inversus, inverted                    |
| infimus, lowest                                   | investiens, covering                  |
| infixus, fastened in                              | invicem, in turn, mutually            |
| irflans, inflating                                | involucrum, i, n., involucre          |
| inflatus, inflated                                | ipse, self                            |
| infossus, sunken                                  | irregularis, irregular                |
| infra, lower, below                               | irregulariter, irregularly            |
| infundibuliformis, infundibuliform, funnel-shaped | irrepens, creeping in                 |
| infuscatus, darkened                              | irroratus, bedewed                    |
|   | isabellinus, isabel-colored           |

**isogamete**, one of two similar sex-cells  
**isthmus**, *i.* *m.*, a connection  
**itaque**, therefore  
**iteratus**, repeatedly

**J**

**jacio**, to throw  
**jamdudum**, this long time  
**jodicus**, of iodine  
**jodus**, *i.* *m.*, iodine  
**junior**, younger, young  
**qus, juris**, *n.*, law, right  
**juvenilis**, young  
**juxta**, near

**L**

**labiatus**, lipped  
**labium**, *ii*, *n.*, lip  
**labrum**, *i*, *n.*, a lip  
**labyrinthus**, labyrinthian, tortuous  
**laccatus**, milky  
**lacerans**, tearing  
**laceratus**, lacerate, torn  
**lacerus**, torn  
**lacinia**, *ae*, *f.*, a tear  
**laciniatus**, laciniate, torn, lobed  
**lacrimiformis**, tear-like  
**lactens**, milky  
**lactescens**, milky  
**lactiginosus**, filled with milk, milky  
**lacuna**, *ae*, *f.*, a hole  
**lacunous**, lacunose, with hollows  
**lac**, *lactis*, *n.*, milk  
**lacus**, *us*, *m.*, a lake  
**laeticolor**, bright-colored  
**laetus**, bright  
**laevis**, smooth  
**lageniformis**, flask-shaped  
**lamella**, *ae*, *f.*, gill  
**lamina**, *ae*, *f.*, scale, layer, blade  
**laminaris**, leaf-like  
**lanatus**, woolly  
**lanceolatus**, lance-shaped  
**languens**, withering  
**lanosus**, woolly  
**lanuginosus**, woolly  
**laricinus**, of larch  
**larva**, *ae*, *f.*, larva  
**lateritius**, brick red  
**latitudo**, *inis*, *f.*, width

**latiusculus**, somewhat wide  
**latus**, *eris*, *n.*, the side  
**latus**, broad, wide  
**laxus**, loose  
**lectus**, collected  
**lego**, to collect  
**leiosporus**, with smooth spores  
**leniter**, slightly, gently  
**lenticularis**, lenticular, lens-shaped  
**lentiformis**, lens-shaped  
**lentus**, tough, flexible  
**leporinus**, of a hare  
**leptodermus**, thin-walled  
**leprosus**, scab-like  
**leucosporus**, with white spores  
**levis**, light, smooth  
**levitas**, *atis*, *f.*, smoothness  
**liber**, free  
**liberatus**, freed  
**lichenicola**, lichenicole, growing on lichens  
**lichenoideus**, lichen-like  
**ligneus**, woody  
**lignatilis**, of wood  
**lignicola**, lignicole, growing on wood  
**lignum**, *i*, *n.*, wood  
**lilacinus**, lilac-colored  
**limbatus**, bordered  
**limbum**, *i*, *n.*, limb, border  
**limes**, *itis*, *m.*, limit  
**limitatus**, limited  
**limoniformis**, lemon-shaped  
**linea**, *ae*, *f.*, line  
**linearis**, linear  
**lineola**, *ae*, *f.*, little line  
**linguiformis**, tongue-shaped  
**liquifaciens**, liquifying  
**liquo**, to melt  
**lirella**, *ae*, *f.*, furrow  
**lirelliform**, furrow-like  
**lividus**, livid, purple  
**lobulatus**, somewhat lobed  
**locandus**, to be located  
**locatus**, located  
**locellatus**, with chambers  
**locellus**, *i*, *m.*, a little cell  
**loco**, to place, locate  
**leculiferus**, containing hollows  
**leculus**, *i*, *m.*, locule, place, cell, hollow

locus, *i.*, *m.*, place  
*longicollus*, with long beaks  
*longior*, longer  
*longitrorsum*, longitudinally  
*longitudinalis*, lengthwise  
*longus*, long  
*lophus*, *i.*, *m.*, a crest  
*lubricus*, slippery  
*lucidus*, clear, lucid  
*ludibundus*, playful  
*lumen*, *inis*, *n.*, opening  
*lunatus*, crescent-shaped  
*lunulate*, crescent-shaped  
*luridus*, lurid  
*luteus*, yellow  
*lutescens*, yellowish  
*lux*, *lucis*, *f.*, light

## M

*maceratus*, softened  
*macro-*, large  
*macrostylospora*, *ae*, *f.*, large stylo-  
 spore  
*macula*, *ae*, *f.*, a spot  
*macularis*, spotted  
*maculicola*, dwelling on spots  
*maculiformis*, spot-shaped  
*madidus*, moist, wet  
*magis*, more  
*magniguttatus*, with one or two large  
 globules  
*magnitudo*, *inis*, *f.*, size  
*magnus*, great, large  
*majusculus*, somewhat large  
*male*, poorly  
*mamillaris*, protuberant  
*mamilliformis*, shaped like a papilla  
*manifestus*, evident  
*mappa*, *ae*, *f.*, a map  
*marcescens*, withering  
*marginatus*, margined  
*margo*, *inis*, *m.*, and *f.*, margin  
*marmoratus*, marble-like  
*massa*, *ae*, *f.*, mass  
*massula*, *ae*, *f.*, a little mass  
*matricalis*, belonging to the matrix  
*matrix*, *icis*, *f.*, matrix, layer or tis-  
 sue  
*maturus*, mature

*maturescens*, ripening  
*maxime*, greatly  
*mazaedium*, *i.*, *n.*, a dough-like mass  
 of spores and paraphyses  
*medietas*, *atis*, *f.*, middle  
*mediocris*, average  
*mediocriter*, moderately  
*medius*, *i.*, *m.*, medium  
*medulla*, *ae*, *f.*, the pith, medulla  
*medullary*, belonging to the pith or  
 medulla  
*medullatus*, stuffed, pithy  
*melanosporus*, with black spores  
*melioideus*, meliola-like  
*melius*, better  
*melleus*, honey-colored  
*mellinus*, honey-colored  
*membrana*, *ae*, *f.*, membrane  
*membranaceus*, membranaceous, mem-  
 branous, thin or membrane-like  
*memoria*, *ae*, *f.*, memory  
*mens*, *mentis*, *f.*, mind  
*merenchymaticus*, with many cells  
*merens*, deserving  
*meridionalis*, southern  
*mesogenus*, mesogenous, borne in the  
 middle  
*mesopodes*, with stem in the middle  
*mesopus*, with central stalk  
*metageneticus*, metagenetic  
*metallicus*, metallic  
*metiens*, measuring  
*metulaeformis*, pyramid-shaped  
*metuliformis*, pyramid-shaped  
*micro-*, small  
*microconidiophorus*, bearing small  
 conidia  
*microcystis*, small-celled  
*micronemeus*, with short hyphae  
*micropycnidium*, *ii*, *n.*, small pycnid-  
 um  
*microscopium*, *ii*, *n.*, microscope  
*microstylospora*, *ae*, *f.*, microstylo-  
 spore  
*migro*, to move  
*miniatus*, bright red  
*minimum*, least  
*minor*, smaller  
*minuties*, *ei*, *f.*, detail  
*minutus*, minute

**mitis**, pleasant, mild  
**mitratus**, mitre-shaped  
**mobilis**, mobile, moving  
**molecularis**, molecule-like  
**molliusculus**, somewhat smooth  
**mollis**, smooth  
**moneo**, to caution, warn  
**monile**, *is, n.*, a chain, necklace  
**moniliformis**, chain-like  
**monoascus**, with one ascus  
**monocephalus**, monocephalic, one-headed  
**monocyclus**, with one cycle  
**monoicus**, monoecious  
**monoplastus**, uniform, with one protoplast  
**monospermus**, one-spored  
**monosporus**, one-spored  
**monostichus**, monostichous, in one row  
**mons, tis, m.**, a mountain  
**monstrosus**, monstrous  
**montanus**, mountainous  
**montosus**, mountainous  
**morbosus**, diseased  
**moriens**, dying  
**mos, moris, m.**, manner  
**motilis**, motile, able to move  
**movens**, moving  
**mox**, at length  
**mucedineus**, white and cottony  
**mucilago**, *inis, f.*, mucilage  
**mucosus**, mucose, slimy, mucous  
**mucus, i, m.**, mucus  
**mucro, onis, m.**, a point  
**mucronatus**, pointed  
**mucronulatus**, with a little point  
**mucronulus, i, m.**, a little point  
**multifidus**, multifid, many-divided  
**multiguttatus**, with many oil-drops  
**multilocularis**, many-celled  
**multiloculatus**, with many cells  
**multinucleate**, with many nuclei  
**multisporus**, many-spored  
**multizonatus**, with many zones  
**multoties**, many times, often  
**multus**, much  
**munitus**, furnished  
**muralis**, muriform  
**muriculatus**, muriculate, spiny

**muriformis**, muriform, with cross and longitudinal walls  
**murinus**, mouse-colored  
**murus, i, m.**, wall  
**muscosus**, mossy  
**mutans**, changing  
**mutatus**, changed  
**muticus**, muticite, not pointed  
**muto**, to change  
**mutue**, mutually  
**mutuus**, mutual  
**mycelialis**, mycelial  
**mycelicus**, mycelial  
**mycelium, ii, n.**, mycelium  
**mycogenus**, dwelling on fungi  
**mycologus, i, m.**, a student of fungi  
**myochrous**, mouse-colored  
**myriosporus**, with many spores  
**mytiliform**, shell-like

## N

**nascens**, arising  
**nascor**, to be born  
**natalis**, native  
**naufragium, ii, n.**, shipwreck  
**navel**, point of attachment  
**navicularis**, boat-shaped  
**nebulosus**, nebulous, cloudy, dark  
**nec**, not  
**nectriaceus**, Nectria-like  
**nemorosus**, woody, shady  
**neque**, and not  
**nervicola**, growing on veins  
**nervi-sequus, nervi-sequens**, following the veins  
**nidulans**, nesting  
**nidulor**, to nest  
**niduo**, to nest  
**niger**, black  
**nigredo, inis, f.**, blackness  
**nigresco**, to grow black  
**nigricans**, blackening  
**nigrifactus**, blackened  
**nigrificatus**, made black  
**nigrolimitatus**, black-lined  
**nigropilus**, black-hairy  
**nigropunctulatus**, black-dotted  
**nigrostrigosus**, black-hairy  
**nimum**, too, too much  
**nisi**, unless

**nitens**, shining  
**niteo**, to shine  
**niveus**, snow-white  
**nobilis**, grand  
**nodosus**, with joints  
**noduliferus**, bearing knots  
**nodusus**, with joints  
**nodus**, *i. m.*, a joint, knot  
**nomen**, *inis*, *n.*, a name  
**non**, not  
**nondum**, not yet  
**nonne**, not  
**nonnihil**, somewhat  
**nonnisi**, except  
**nonnullus**, some  
**normalis**, normal  
**notatus**, marked  
**notus**, known  
**novus**, new  
**nubecula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little cloud  
**nubilosus**, cloudy  
**nucleatus**, nucleate  
**nucleiferus**, nucleus-bearing  
**nucleolus**, nucleole  
**nucleus**, *i. m.*, center, nucleus  
**nudiusculus**, somewhat naked  
**nudus**, naked  
**nullimodus**, in no wise  
**nullus**, none  
**numerous**, numerous  
**numerus**, *i. m.*, a number  
**numquam**, never  
**nunc**, now  
**nutiquam** = *ne-utiquam*, by no means  
**nuto**, to incline  
**nutrix**, *icis*, *f.*, host  
**nux**, *nucis*, *f.*, a nut

**O**

**ob**, for, toward, on account of  
**obclavatus**, reversed club-shaped  
**obconicus**, reversed-conical  
**obducens**, covering  
**obduco**, to cover  
**oblique**, obliquely  
**obliterans**, disappearing  
**obliteratus**, lost, destroyed  
**oblongatus**, oblong  
**oblongus**, oblong  
**obpyriformis**, obpiriform, reversed  
 pear-shaped

**obratus**, covered  
**obscurus**, dark  
**observandum**, to be observed  
**observatus**, found  
**obsessus**, surrounded  
**obsolesco**, to become obsolete  
**obsoletus**, obsolete, lacking  
**obtectus**, covered  
**obtegens**, covering  
**obturaculum**, *i. n.*, opening  
**obtusangulus**, with obtuse angles  
**obtusatus**, obtuse  
**obtusus**, obtuse  
**obtutus**, *us*, *m.*, a looking at  
**obvallatus**, surrounded  
**obvelo**, to cover  
**obvius**, clear, open  
**obvolvens**, enveloping  
**ocellatus**, with openings  
**occulo nudo**, with unaided eye  
**occupans**, occupying  
**ochraceus**, pale yellow, ochreous  
**ochrosporus**, with yellow or yellow-brown spores  
**octavus**, eighth  
**octo**, eight  
**octonus**, in eights  
**octoseptatus**, with eight cross-walls  
**octosporus**, eight-spored  
**oleosus**, oily, with oil drops  
**oligosporus**, few-spored  
**olim**, formerly  
**olivascens**, olivaceous, becoming olive  
**olivaceus**, olive  
**omissus**, omitted  
**omnino**, everywhere, entirely  
**oosporous**, with resting spores formed by the union of unlike sex-cells, e.g., of egg and sperm

**opacus**, opaque  
**opalinus**, clear  
**operculatus**, operculate, with a lid  
**operculiformis**, lid-shaped  
**operculum**, *i. n.*, a cover, lid  
**oppidum**, *i. n.*, a town  
**oppletus**, filled  
**oppositus**, placed  
**orbicularis**, orbicular, round  
**orbiculatum**, circularly

**orbis**, *is*, *m.*, a circle  
**ordo**, *inis*, *m.*, order  
**organicus**, organic  
**organum**, *i.*, *n.*, an organ  
**oriens**, arising  
**orientalis**, eastern  
**orificium**, *i.*, *n.*, opening  
**originalis**, original  
**origo**, *inis*, *f.*, origin  
**orior**, to arise  
**ornatus**, furnished  
**orthotropus**, straight  
**ortus**, arisen  
**os**, *oris*, *n.*, mouth  
**oscillans**, oscillating  
**osculum**, *i.*, *n.*, mouth  
**ostendo**, to show  
**ostiolatus**, ostiolate, with a mouth  
**ostiolum**, *i.*, *n.*, ostiole, opening  
**ovalis**, oval  
**ovaricola**, growing in ovaries  
**ovatus**, egg-shaped  
**ovinus**, of or belonging to a sheep  
**ovoideus**, nearly egg-shaped

## P

**pachydermaticus**, thick-walled  
**pachypleurus**, thick-walled  
**paene**, nearly  
**paenultimus**, next to the last  
**pagina**, *ae*, *f.*, page, side  
**paliformis**, paliform, stake-shaped,  
 palisade-like  
**pallescens**, turning pale  
**pallidus**, pale  
**palmatus**, palmate, hand-like, palm-  
 like  
**palmicola**, growing on palms  
**palpebra**, *ae*, *f.*, eyelid  
**paludosus**, marshy  
**palumbinus**, dove-colored, grayish  
**palus**, *udis*, *f.*, a marsh, swamp  
**panicula**, *ae*, *f.*, a panicle  
**paniculatus**, paniculate, branched  
**panis**, *is*, *m.*, bread  
**pannosus**, pannose, ragged  
**pannum**, *i.*, *n.*, a rag, cloth  
**papillaris**, papillate  
**papillatus**, with papilla, papillate  
**papilliformis**, like a papilla

**papillula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little papilla  
**papillulatus**, with a very small nipple  
 or papilla  
**papulosus**, with many pustules  
**papyraceus**, papery  
**paradoxus**, strange, contrary  
**parallelus**, parallel  
**parasiticus**, parasitic  
**parcus**, few, scanty  
**parenchymaticus**, parenchyma-like  
**paries**, *etis*, *m.*, a wall  
**paritas**, *atis*, *f.*, equality  
**paroecchia**, *ae*, *f.*, parish  
**pars**, *partis*, *f.*, a part  
**partitus**, divided  
**parum**, too little  
**parvulus**, small  
**parvus**, small  
**pascuum**, *i.*, *n.*, pasture  
**passim**, everywhere  
**patellaris**, dish-like  
**patelliformis**, shaped like a dish  
**patens**, spreading  
**patenter**, openly  
**patior**, to support, endure  
**patulus**, spreading  
**paucilocularis**, few-celled  
**paucus**, few  
**paulatim**, gradually  
**paulisper**, for a little while  
**paulo**, a little  
**pectinatus**, comb-like  
**peculiaris**, peculiar  
**pedatus**, foot-like  
**pedicellatus**, with a pedicel  
**pedicellus**, *i.*, *m.*, pedicel  
**pediculatus**, pedicelled  
**pedunculatus**, stalked  
**pedunculicola**, growing on peduncles  
**pelicle**, skin, covering  
**pelicula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little skin  
**pelliculosus**, with a covering  
**pelluciditas**, *atis*, *f.*, clearness  
**pellucidus**, pellucid, clear  
**peltatus**, shield-shaped  
**pendo**, to hang  
**pendulus**, hanging  
**penetrans**, penetrating  
**penicillate**, brush-like  
**penicilliformis**, brush-like

**pentagonus**, pentagonal  
**per**, through  
**peraffinis**, closely related  
**perbrevis**, very short  
**percursus**, run through  
**perdurans**, resting  
**perduro**, to last  
**perennans**, perennial  
**perennis**, perennial  
**perexiguus**, very thin  
**perexilis**, very slender  
**perfectus**, complete, perfect  
**perforans**, perforating  
**perforatus**, perforated  
**perfossus**, hollowed out  
**pericarpium**, *ii*, *n.*, pericarp, covering  
**peridermicus**, belonging to the peri-  
 derm  
**peridermium**, *ii*, *n.*, periderm  
**peridium**, *ii*, *n.*, peridium  
**periphericus**, peripheral around the  
 edge  
**peristomium**, *ii*, *n.*, mouth  
**perithecialis**, perithecial  
**perithecigerus**, peritheciun-bearing  
**perithecioid**, peritheciun-like  
**peritheciophorus**, bearing perithecia  
**peronatus**, rough, rough-booted  
**perparum**, very little  
**perrumpens**, breaking through  
**persicinus**, peach-colored  
**persistans**, persistent  
**perspiciens**, transparent  
**perspicuus**, clear  
**persuasus**, convinced  
**pertenuis**, very thin  
**pertineo**, to belong  
**pertusus**, protruded  
**pes**, *pedis*, *m.*, foot  
**petiolum**, *i*, *n.*, petiole  
**petrifactus**, made like rock, hardened  
**pezizoideus**, pezizoid, cup-fungus-like,  
 cup-like  
**phacidiodeus**, like Phacidium, black  
 and disk-like  
**phaeophragmeus**, with dark transep-  
 tate spores  
**phaeosporus**, with dark, one-celled  
 spores  
**phaseoliformis**, bean-shaped  
**phomatoideus**, Phoma-like  
**phylogenus**, phylogenous, borne on  
 leaves  
**phylostictoideus**, Phyllosticta-like  
**phytogenus**, growing on plants  
**phytographus**, *i*, *m.*, a botanist  
**phytophilus**, phytophilous, growing on  
 plants  
**pictura**, *ae*, *f.*, a painting  
**pictus**, colored  
**pileatus**, cap-shaped  
**pileus**, *i*, *m.*, a cap  
**pilosellus**, somewhat hairy  
**pilosus**, pilose, with hairs  
**pilum**, *i*, *n.*, a hair  
**pineus**, piny  
**pingo**, to paint  
**pinna**, *ae*, *f.*, a leaflet  
**pinnatus**, pinnate  
**piperatus**, peppery, pungent  
**piscis**, *is*, *m.*, a fish  
**pisum**, *i*, *n.*, pea  
**placenta**, *ae*, *f.*, placenta  
**placentiformis**, placenta-like  
**plaga**, *ae*, *f.*, a spot  
**plagula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little spot  
**plaguliformis**, spot-like  
**planta**, *ae*, *f.*, a plant  
**plantula**, *ae*, *f.*, a little plant  
**planus**, plane, flat  
**plasma**, *atis*, *n.*, plasm, mass  
**plasmodium**, *ii*, *n.*, protoplasm-like  
 mass  
**pleiosporus**, many-spored  
**plenus**, full  
**plerumque**, for the most part  
**pleuroacrogenus**, borne at the tip and  
 at the sides  
**pleurogenus**, pleurogenous, borne on  
 the walls or sides  
**plica**, *ae*, *f.*, a fold  
**plicatus**, plicate, folded  
**pliciformis**, fold-form  
**plumbeus**, lead-colored  
**plures**, many  
**pluriarticulatus**, many-celled  
**pluriciliate**, with many cilia  
**plurifurcatus**, many forked  
**pluriguttulatus**, many guttulate  
**plurilocellatus**, with many hollows

**pluriperforate**, with several openings  
**plustratus**, many-layered  
**poculiformis**, cup-shaped  
**podetium**, *i.* *n.*, a stalk-like or cup-like erect thallus  
**polaris**, polar  
**politus**, polished  
**polleo**, to be able, avail  
**pollex, icis**, *m.*, thumb  
**pollicaris**, thumb-like, an inch long  
**polus**, *i.* *m.*, a pole  
**poly-**, many  
**polyascus**, with many asci  
**polygonatus**, many-celled  
**polycephalus**, polycephalous, with many heads  
**polyedricus**, polyhedral  
**polygonus**, with many angles  
**polyyrrhizus**, with many roots  
**polystichus**, polystichous, in many rows  
**pondus, eris**, *n.*, weight  
**populus**, *i.* *f.*, poplar  
**porosus**, with pores  
**porrigo**, to stretch out  
**porus**, *i.* *m.*, a pore  
**positus**, placed  
**possum**, to be able  
**postea**, hereafter  
**postice**, at the back  
**postremus**, last  
**potius**, rather  
**praecedens**, preceding  
**praecipue**, especially  
**praeclarus**, distinguished  
**praecox**, early, abundant  
**praeditus**, furnished  
**praeferendum**, preferred  
**praelongus**, very long  
**praeprimis**, especially  
**praesens**, present  
**praesertim**, particularly  
**praestans**, distinguishing, excelling  
**praesumptus**, assumed, presumed  
**praetereaque**, besides, moreover  
**praeteritus**, past  
**pratum**, *i.* *n.*, a meadow  
**primitivus**, primitive  
**primitus**, at first  
**primus**, first  
**prioritas, atis**, *f.*, priority  
**prismaticus**, prismatic  
**privus**, without, deprived  
**pro**, for  
**probabilis**, probable  
**procerus**, tall  
**processus**, projection  
**procumbens**, procumbent, prostrate  
**prodeuns**, projected  
**productus**, carried out, produced  
**proficiscor**, to begin, arise  
**profunditas, atis**, *f.*, depth  
**profundus**, deep  
**projectus**, thrown off  
**proles**, *is*, *f.*, a race, offspring  
**proliferus**, proliferous, produced, proliferate  
**proliger**, bearing offspring  
**prolongatio, onis**, *f.*, prolongation; lengthening  
**promycelium**, *i.* *n.*, promycelium  
**prope**, near  
**proper exciple**, an apothecial covering or wall without algae  
**propius**, proper  
**propinquus**, adjacent  
**propulsus**, expelled  
**proratione**, comparatively  
**prorsus**, forwards, exactly  
**proru[m]po**, to break through  
**prosenchymaticus**, prosenchymatic, consisting of long cells or filaments  
**proteus**, changing, variable  
**protractus**, extended  
**protrudens**, projecting  
**provectus**, prolonged, advanced  
**proveniens**, coming  
**pruinulosus**, somewhat powdery  
**pruinosus**, powdery, pruinose  
**pseudo-**, false  
**pseudoparaphyses**, false paraphyses  
**pseudoparenchyma**, false parenchyma, a tissue looking like parenchyma but formed of threads  
**pseudoperidium**, a covering  
**pseudoplasmodium**, *ii.* *n.*, a false plasmodium  
**pseudopodium**, *ii.* *n.*, false foot, lobe  
**pseudostiolum**, *i.* *n.*, false ostiole

pseudostroma, atis, n., a false stroma  
 pseudostromaticus, resembling a stroma  
 pseudothallus, i, m., false thallus  
 puberulus, somewhat hairy  
 pubescens, hairy  
 pubes, is, f., hair  
 puccinoideus, puccinia-like  
 pulchellus, beautiful  
 pulcher, beautiful  
 pulchre, beautifully  
 pulpa, ae, f., pulp, mass  
 pulveraceus, powdery  
 pulverulentus, powdery  
 pulvinatus, cushioned  
 pulvinulus, i, m., a little cushion  
 pulvis, eris, m., powder  
 punctiformis, punctiform, dot-like  
 punctulans, dotting  
 punctulatus, punctate, dotted  
 purpurascens, becoming purple  
 purus, pure  
 pusillus, tiny  
 pusio, onis, m., a growth  
 pustula, ae, f., a mass  
 pustulate, pertaining to a swollen  
     mass  
 putamen, inis, n., a shell  
 putredo, to decay  
 putrescens, decaying  
 putris, decaying  
 pycnidicus, pycnidial  
 pyramidatus, pyramidal  
 pycnidium, i, n., pycnidium  
 pyreniformis, pyreniform, shaped like  
     a nut  
 pyriformis, pear-shaped  
 pyxidatus, like a box

## Q

quadricoccus, of four round cells  
 quadripartitus, four-divided  
 quadrisporus, four-spored  
 quadrum, i, n., a square  
 qualis, like  
 quam, than  
 quandoque, whenever, at some time  
 quartus, fourth  
 quasi, almost  
 quater, four times

quaternus, by fours  
 quattuor, four  
 quercinus, oaken  
 quia, because  
 quinquesepatus, five septate  
 quisque, each  
 quisquilae, arum, f., dirt, trash  
 quoad, as long as, as much as  
 quod, that  
 quoque, also

## R

racemulus, i, m., a little raceme  
 racemus, i, m., a bunch of grapes, ra-  
     ceme  
 rachis, is, f., axis  
 radians, radiating  
 radiatim, radiately  
 radiatus, radiate  
 radicalis, basal  
 radicans, root-like, rooting  
 radicatus, radicate, more or less root-  
     ed  
 radiciformis, root-shaped  
 radicosus, having many roots  
 radix, icis, f., a root  
 ramicola, ramicole, living on twigs  
 ramosus, much branched  
 ramulus, i, m., a little branch  
 ramus, i, m., a branch  
 rarius, more rarely  
 raro, rarely  
 rasus, leveled  
 reabsorptus, reabsorbed  
 recedo, to recede, differ  
 recensio, onis, f., a reviewing  
 recludens, opening  
 recognoscens, recognizing  
 rectangularis, rectangular  
 rectangulus, rectangular  
 rectus, straight  
 reddo, to return, restore  
 refractus, turned back  
 refringens, refringent  
 regio, onis, f., region  
 relatus, related  
 relinquens, leaving  
 relinquo, to leave  
 reliquus, left, remaining  
 remote, distantly

**remotiusculus**, somewhat distant  
**reniformis**, reniform, kidney-shaped  
**repandus**, turned back  
**repens**, creeping  
**reperio**, to find  
**repertorium**, *ii*, *n.*, an inventory, catalogue  
**repertus**, found  
**repetite**, repeatedly  
**repetitus**, repeated  
**repletus**, full  
**repo**, to crawl  
**res, rei, f.**, a thing  
**resolvens**, breaking up  
**resorptus**, absorbed  
**resupinatus**, resupinate, horizontal, the hymenium turned up  
**reticulatus**, reticulate, net-like  
**reticulum**, *i*, *n.*, a net  
**retiformis**, net-like  
**retineo**, to retain, keep  
**retis**, *is*, *f.*, a net  
**retrorsus**, backward  
**retusus**, with a little sinus  
**revelo**, to reveal, uncover  
**revivescens**, reviving  
**revoco**, to recall  
**revolutus**, folded back  
**rhabarbarinus**, yellow  
**rhizoid**, root  
**rhizoideus**, root-like  
**rhizomorphoideus**, root-like  
**rhizophilus**, growing on roots  
**rhodosporus**, with rose-colored spores  
**rhombius**, rhombic  
**rhomboideus**, rhomboid  
**rhytismoideus**, Rhytisma-like  
**ricciiformis**, like Riccia, a liverwort  
**rigens**, stiff, rigid  
**rigidulus**, somewhat stiff  
**rigidus**, stiff  
**rima, ae, f.**, cleft  
**rimosus**, rimose, cleft, cracked,  
**ripa, ae, f.**, bank  
**rite**, rightly, fitly, well  
**rivulosus**, with channels  
**rivus, i, m.**, brook  
**robustus**, robust  
**roridus**, like dew  
**ros, roris, m.**, dew

**roseolus**, somewhat rosy  
**roseus**, rose-colored  
**rostellatus**, somewhat beaked  
**rostratus**, rostrate, beaked  
**rostriformis**, beak-like  
**rostrum, i, n.**, beak  
**resulatus**, rosette-like  
**rotundatus**, rounded  
**rubeolus**, somewhat reddish  
**ruber**, red  
**rubellus**, somewhat reddish  
**rubescens**, growing red  
**rubiginosus**, rust-colored  
**rubricosus**, reddish  
**rufescens**, becoming reddish  
**rufus**, reddish  
**rugosiusculus**, more or less wrinkled  
**rugulosus**, furrowed, roughened  
**rumpens**, breaking  
**ruptus**, broken  
**rursus**, backward  
**rutilus**, red

**S**

**saccatus**, saccate, sac-like  
**saccharinus**, sugary  
**saccharum, i, n.**, sugar  
**sacciformis**, sac-shaped  
**sacculiformis**, like a little sac  
**sacculus, i, m.**, a little sac  
**saepe**, often  
**salicinus**, of willow  
**salmonicolor**, salmon colored  
**salmonius**, salmon-colored  
**saltem**, at least  
**samara, ae, f.**, key fruit  
**samariform**, key-shaped  
**sanguineus**, bloody, blood-colored  
**sapidus**, filled with sap, savory  
**sapor, oris, m.**, flavor  
**saprogenus**, saprogenous, growing on decayed matter  
**saprophilus**, growing on decaying matter  
**saprophyticus**, saprophytic  
**sarciniformis**, sarciniform, packet-like  
**sarmentum, i, n.**, twig  
**satis**, sufficient  
**saturatus**, saturated

scaber, rough  
 scabridus, rough  
 scabriusculus, somewhat rough  
 scalaris, of a ladder, or staircase  
 scaliformis, ladder-like  
 scariosus, thin, papery  
 scheda, ae, f., sheet of paper  
 scio, to know  
 scissilis, splitting  
 sclerotiformis, sclerotium-like  
 sclerotioideus, sclerotoid, sclerotium-like  
 sclerotium, i, n., sclerotium, a hard black mass  
 scolecosporus, with thread shaped spores  
 scopulate, like a brush  
 scrobiculatus, roughened, furrowed  
 scrotiformis, bladder-like  
 scruposus, rough  
 scrutator, oris, m., an investigator  
 scutatus, shield-shaped  
 scutellatus, like a small shield  
 scutiformis, shield-shaped  
 secedens, separating  
 secernibilis, separable  
 sectio, onis, f., a section  
 secundarius, secondary  
 secundum, according to  
 secus, otherwise  
 sed, but  
 sedulus, diligent, careful  
 segmentiformis, segment-like  
 sejunctus, separate  
 semel, once  
 semen, inis, n., a seed  
 semi, half  
 semieuxertus, half extended  
 semiimmersus, half immersed  
 semiinfossus, (cf. infossus)  
 semiinsculptus, (cf. insculptus)  
 seminalis, seed-like  
 seminicola, growing on seeds  
 semipellucidus, half-pellucid  
 semiteres, half columnar  
 semiuncialis, a half inch  
 semper, always  
 senescens, growing old  
 sensim, gradually  
 sensus, us, m., opinion, sense  
 separabilis, separable, separating  
 separo, to separate  
 sepimentum, i, n., partition  
 sepono, to separate  
 septatus, septate, divided into cells  
 septentrionalis, northern  
 septulum, i, n., a little septum  
 sepulchrum, i, n., grave  
 sequens, following  
 sericellus, somewhat silky  
 sericeus, silky  
 series, ei, f., a series  
 serotinus, late  
 serpens, creeping  
 serpentinus, serpentine  
 serratus, serrate  
 serus, late  
 sesqui, by a half  
 sesquilinea, one inch and a-half  
 sesquipedalian, very long  
 sessilis, seated, without a stalk  
 seta, ae, f., a bristle  
 setaceus, bearing one or more bristles  
 setiformis, bristle-shaped  
 setiger, bristle-bearing  
 setosus, setose, with bristles  
 setula, ae, f., a little bristle  
 setulose, with bristles or spines  
 seu, or  
 sexilocularis, with six cells or locules  
 sexsporus, six-spored  
 sexsulcatus, six-furrowed  
 siccans, drying  
 siccus, dry  
 sigillatim, seal-like  
 sigmoideus, sigmoid, s-like  
 signatus, marked  
 sileo, to be silent  
 silva, ae, f., a forest  
 similaris, like  
 similis, similar  
 simple, not branched; one-celled (of spores)  
 simplex, icis, simple  
 simul, at the same time  
 simulate, apparently  
 simulo, to imitate, copy, represent  
 sine, without  
 singularis, peculiar, not in chains  
 singulus, each

**sinuatus**, sinuate  
**sinuosus**, crooked  
**sistens**, comprising  
**situs**, placed  
**socia**, *ae*, *f.*, society  
**sociatus**, grouped together  
**scole**, to be accustomed  
**solidiusculus**, somewhat solid  
**solitarius**, solitary  
**solutus**, usual  
**sollertus**, distinguished  
**solubilis**, dissolving  
**solutus**, dissolved  
**sordes**, *is*, *f.*, dirt  
**sordidus**, dirty  
**sorus**, *i*, *m.*, spore mass  
**spadiceus**, brownish  
**spatha**, *ae*, *f.*, a spathe  
**spargo**, to scatter  
**sparsus**, scattered, sparse  
**spathulatus**, spathulate  
**spatium**, *i*, *n.*, space  
**specialis**, special  
**species**, *ei*, *f.*, species  
**spectans**, looking  
**specto**, to look  
**spermagonium**, *ii*, *n.*, a pycnidium-like body  
**spermatiferus**, spermatia-bearing  
**spermatiformis**, like a spermatium  
**spermatioideus**, spermatium-like  
**spermatium**, *ii*, *n.*, a conidium-like body  
**spero**, to hope  
**sphaericus**, spherical  
**sphaeroideus**, nearly spherical  
**sphaerula**, *ae*, *f.*, a sphere  
**spica**, *ae*, *f.*, a point, ear  
**spicatus**, spike-like  
**spiculosus**, spiny  
**spiculum**, *i*, *n.*, a little spine  
**spiniformis**, spiny  
**spinuligerus**, spine-bearing  
**spinulosus**, with little spines  
**spira**, *ae*, *f.*, a spiral  
**spiralis**, spiral  
**spiraliter**, spirally  
**spiritus**, *us*, *m.*, a spirit  
**spissus**, thick  
**splendens**, splendid

**spongilliformis**, sponge-like  
**spongiosus**, spongy  
**sponte**, spontaneously  
**sporangiferus**, bearing sporangia  
**sporangiiferus**, bearing small sporangia  
**sporangiolum**, *i*, *n.*, a little sporangium  
**sporangiophore**, the stalk of a sporangium  
**spore-print**, the spore mass obtained by placing the cap of a mushroom flat on a piece of white paper  
**sporicus**, sporal  
**sporidolum**, *i*, *n.*, a little spore  
**sporidium**, *i*, *n.*, a spore  
**sporiferus**, spore-bearing  
**sporodochium**, a compact, conidial body, mass of sporophores  
**sporomorphus**, spore-shaped  
**sporophora**, *ae*, *f.*, sporophore  
**spurius**, false  
**squama**, *ae*, *f.*, a scale  
**squamosus**, scaly  
**squarrose**, with spreading scales or hairs  
**statura**, *ae*, *f.*, stature  
**status**, *us*, *m.*, stage  
**stellatus**, stellate, star-like  
**stelliformis**, star-shaped  
**stercoratus**, manured  
**stercus**, *oris*, *n.*, dung  
**sterigma**, *atis*, *n.*, stalk  
**stilbeus**, stilbum-like, mallet like  
**stilbiformis**, stalk-like  
**stilboid**, with a stalked-head, Stilbum-like  
**stipatus**, crowded  
**stipes**, *itis*, *m.*, a stalk  
**stipitatus**, stipitate, stalked  
**stipitellus**, *i*, *m.*, a little stalk  
**stipitiformis**, stalk-like  
**stoloniferous**, producing runners  
**stoloniformis**, runner-like  
**stramineus**, straw-colored  
**stratosus**, in layers  
**stratum**, *i*, *n.*, a layer  
**strenuus**, prompt, vigorous  
**stria**, *ae*, *f.*, a line

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>strigosus</b> , strigose, long or coarsely hairy                   | <b>succresco</b> , to grow under  |
| <b>striiformis</b> , line-like  | <b>suffultus</b> , supported  |
| <b>strobilus</b> , <i>i. m.</i> , a cone                              | <b>sulcatus</b> , sulcate, furrowed   |
| <b>stroma</b> , <i>atis</i> , <i>n.</i> , a covering, layer           | <b>sulcula</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a little furrow  |
| <b>stromaticus</b> , stromatic  | <b>sulcus</b> , <i>i. m.</i> , a furrow   |
| <b>stromatiferus</b> , bearing a stroma                               | <b>sulphurellus</b> , sulphurish  |
| <b>structura</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a structure                | <b>sulphureus</b> , sulphur-colored   |
| <b>stupposus</b> , tow-like   | <b>summa</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , highest point, sum                                       |
| <b>stylospora</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a stylospore              | <b>superans</b> , exceeding   |
| <b>suadens</b> , persuading   | <b>superficialis</b> , superficial  |
| <b>suavis</b> , pleasant  | <b>superficies</b> , <i>ei</i> , <i>f.</i> , the surface  |
| <b>sub</b> , affix meaning somewhat, slightly                         | <b>superimpositus</b> , superimposed  |
| <b>subacutus</b> , somewhat acute                                     | <b>superpositus</b> , superposed  |
| <b>subaequans</b> , nearly equal                                      | <b>superus</b> , upper  |
| <b>subalbus</b> , nearly white  | <b>supremus</b> , uppermost   |
| <b>subalutaceus</b> , somewhat yellow                                 | <b>surculus</b> , <i>i. m.</i> , a shoot  |
| <b>subastomous</b> , more or less mouthless                           | <b>sursum</b> , upward  |
| <b>subbulbosus</b> , somewhat bulbous                                 | <b>suspensor</b> , supporting cell or group of cells  |
| <b>subcarbonaceus</b> , slightly carbonaceous                         | <b>sustinens</b> , supporting   |
| <b>subcarnulosus</b> , slightly fleshy                                | <b>sylva</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a forest (see <i>silva</i> )                             |
| <b>subclavatus</b> , subclavate                                       | <b>sympodice</b> , sympodially  |
| <b>subclypeate</b> , somewhat shield-shaped                           | <b>synnema</b> , <i>atis</i> , <i>n.</i> , an erect fascicle of hyphae, as in <i>Stilbaceae</i> |
| <b>subcolumelliformis</b> , somewhat like a columella                 |   |
| <b>subconoideus</b> , slightly conical                                |   |
| <b>subcrustose</b> , somewhat crust-like                              |   |
| <b>subcuboideus</b> , somewhat cubical                                |   |
| <b>subcutaneus</b> , under the epidermis                              |   |
| <b>subdeterminatus</b> , limited                                      |   |
| <b>subdiscoideus</b> , somewhat disc-shaped                           |   |
| <b>subelevatus</b> , somewhat raised                                  |   |
| <b>suberosus</b> , suberose, corky                                    |   |
| <b>subfuscus</b> , subfuscous, somewhat dark                          |   |
| <b>subglobosus</b> , subglobose                                       |   |
| <b>subiculum</b> , <i>i. n.</i> , subicle, a compact cottony mycelium |   |
| <b>subimmersus</b> , slightly immersed                                |   |
| <b>subinde</b> , presently, forthwith, now and then                   |   |
| <b>subito</b> , suddenly  |   |
| <b>subnnullus</b> , nearly lacking                                    |   |
| <b>substantia</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , substance                 |   |
| <b>subterraneus</b> , subterranean                                    |   |
| <b>subtilis</b> , thin, slender                                       |   |
| <b>subtilitas</b> , <i>atis</i> , <i>f.</i> , fineness, thinness      |   |
| <b>subulatus</b> , subulate, awl-shaped                               |   |
| <b>subuliformis</b> , awl-shaped                                      |   |
| <b>subvitro</b> , under the lens                                      |   |
|   | <b>T</b>  |
|   | <b>tabesco</b> , to melt  |
|   | <b>tactus</b> , touched   |
|   | <b>taeniola</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a little band   |
|   | <b>talis</b> , such   |
|   | <b>tamen</b> , however, yet   |
|   | <b>tandem</b> , at length   |
|   | <b>tantillus</b> , so little  |
|   | <b>tapetum</b> , <i>i. n.</i> , nourishing layer  |
|   | <b>tarde</b> , slowly, late   |
|   | <b>tartareus</b> , powdery  |
|   | <b>tectus</b> , covered   |
|   | <b>tegens</b> , covering  |
|   | <b>tegmen</b> , <i>inis</i> , <i>n.</i> , a cover   |
|   | <b>teleutospora</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a teleutospore                                    |
|   | <b>teleutosporiferus</b> , bearing teleutospores  |
|   | <b>tenacellum</b> , somewhat tenaceous  |
|   | <b>tenellus</b> , delicate  |
|   | <b>tentacula</b> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> , a tentacle   |
|   | <b>tentaculiformis</b> , tentacle-shaped  |
|   | <b>tenuatim</b> , drawn out   |
|   | <b>tenuis</b> , slender   |
|   | <b>ter</b> , three times  |
|   | <b>terete</b> , cylindrical   |

**teretiusculus**, round, cylindric  
**terminalis**, terminal  
**terminatus**, terminated  
**ternate**, in threes  
**ternus**, three-fold  
**terra, ae, f.**, soil, earth  
**terrestris**, terrestrial  
**tertius**, third  
**testa, ae, f.**, a shell, coat  
**testaceus**, brick-colored  
**tetradidymus**, four-fold  
**tetragonus**, four-angled  
**tetrasporus**, four-spored  
**thalamium, i, n.**, a room  
**thallicola**, growing on a thallus  
**thalliformis**, thallus-like  
**thalline exciple**, applied to an exciple  
 containing algae  
**thallus**, a more or less definite mass  
 of hyphae parasitic on algae  
**thelephoroideus**, thelephora-like  
**tigrinus**, like a tiger  
**tinctus**, tinged  
**tingens**, tinging  
**tomentellus**, hairy  
**tomentosus**, hairy  
**tornatus**, rounded-off  
**toruloideus**, chain-like  
**torulosus**, torulose, necklace-like  
**tortuosus**, flexuous  
**tortus**, twisted  
**totaliter**, totally  
**totus**, all  
**trabs, is, f.**, a beam  
**tractus, us, m.**, a tract  
**trahendum**, to be drawn  
**trama, ae, f.**, a pathway  
**transeptate**, with all cross-walls trans-  
 verse  
**translucidus**, clear  
**trapezoideus**, trapezium-like  
**transiens**, temporary  
**transversalis**, transversal  
**tremelloideus**, tremelloid, gelatinous  
**tremellosus**, jelly-like  
**triangularis**, triangular  
**tribus, us, f.**, a tribe  
**tricornutus**, with three horns  
**trifoveolatus**, with three hollows  
**trigonus**, trigonous, three-angled

**trilobus**, three-lobed  
**trinaciformis**, three-pronged  
**tripartitus**, three-divided  
**tripedalis**, three feet long  
**tripollicaris**, three inches  
**triquetus**, three-cornered  
**trisporus**, three-spored  
**tristichus**, in three rows  
**tropicus**, tropical  
**truncatus**, cut-off  
**truncicola**, growing on trunks  
**trunculus, i, m.**, a little trunk, stem  
**truncus, i, m.**, a trunk  
**tuber, eris, n.**, tuber, a swelling  
**tubercularinus**, *Tubercularia*-like  
**tubercularioid**, *Tubercularia*-like,  
 warded  
**tubercularoideus**, *Tubercularia*-like  
**tuberculiformis**, wart-like  
**tuberosus**, roughened  
**tuberiform**, tuber-like  
**tuberiformis**, tuberiform, tuber-shaped  
**tubulosus**, tubular  
**tubulus, i, m.**, a tube  
**tumescens**, swelling  
**tumidulus**, somewhat swollen  
**tumifactus**, swollen  
**tunc**, then  
**tunica, ae, f.**, cloak, coating  
**tunicatus**, tunicate, covered  
**turbinatus**, turbinate, top-shaped  
**turgescens**, swollen  
**turgidus**, swollen  
**turriformis**, shaped like a tower  
**turritus**, turreted, tower-like  
**typice**, usually, characteristically  
**typus, i, m.**, a type

## U

**uber**, rich  
**ubi**, where  
**ubiquemque**, everywhere  
**udus**, wet  
**uliginosus**, rich, muddy  
**ullus**, any  
**ultimus**, last  
**ultra**, beyond or more  
**-ulus, a, um**, suffix, meaning small  
**umbellatus**, umbellate, umbelled  
**umbelliformis**, like an umbel

**umbilicatus**, umbilicate, with a navel, sunken in the center, somewhat funnel-form.

**umbilicus**, *i. m.*, navel

**umbonatus**, umbonate, with a boss

**umbra**, *æ*, *f.*, shade

**umbrinus**, brown

**umbrosus**, shady

**uncia**, *æ*, *f.*, an inch

**uncialis**, an inch long

**uncinatus**, hooked

**unde**, whence

**undique**, in all directions

**undulatus**, wavy

**uniarticulatus**, one-jointed

**unicus**, single

**uniformis**, of one form

**unilateralis**, one-sided

**unilocular**, with a single cavity or cell

**uniserialis**, one-rowed

**uniseriatus**, one-rowed

**unitus**, joined

**unquam**, ever

**urceolatus**, pitcher-shaped

**uredinicola**, growing on rusts

**uredospora**, uredospore

**uredosporiferus**, bearing uredospores

**urniformis**, urn-shaped

**uromorphus**, tail-like

**usque**, up to

**usurpatus**, usurped

**ut**, as

**uterque**, both

**ut-plurimum**, for the most part

**utriculiformis**, bladder-shaped

**utrimque**, on both sides, in both directions

**uvidus**, moist, wet

**V**

**vaccinus**, pertaining to a cow

**vacuus**, empty

**vage**, vaguely

**vagina**, *æ*, *f.*, a sheath

**vaginatus**, sheathed

**vagus**, vague

**valde**, strongly

**validiusculus**, more or less stout

**valseus**, valsous, valloid, Valsa-like, with the perithecia in a circle in the stroma

**valva**, *æ*, *f.*, a valve

**valvatim**, valvate, with valves

**variabilis**, variable

**varie**, variously

**variegatus**, of different colors

**varius**, different

**-ve**, or

**vegetus**, fresh, vegetating

**venementer**, strongly

**vel**, or

**velatus**, veiled

**vellus**, *eris*, *n.*, fleece, wool

**velo**, to cover

**velocitas**, *atis*, *f.*, swiftness

**velum**, *i. n.*, a veil

**veluti**, as

**velutinus**, velvety

**vena**, *æ*, *f.*, a vein

**venenatus**, poisonous

**veniformis**, vein-like

**ventricosus**, swollen

**vere**, truly

**vergo**, to approach

**verisimiliter**, apparently

**vermicularis**, worm-like

**vermiformis**, vermiform, worm-shaped

**vernalis**, vernal, of or belonging to spring

**vero**, truly

**verruciformis**, wart-like

**verruculosus**, verrucose, warted

**versatus**, poured

**versicolor**, of different colors

**versiformis**, of different forms

**versus**, towards

**vertens**, turning

**vertex**, *icis*, *m.*, the tip

**verticalis**, vertical

**verticillatim**, in whorls

**verticillatus**, verticillate, whorled

**vescus**, small, weak

**vesicula**, *æ*, *f.*, vesicle, swollen cell

**vesiculosus**, vesiculose, swollen, bladdery

**vestiens**, covering

**vestigium**, *i. n.*, remnant, vestige

**vestio**, to cover

**vestitus**, furnished, covered  
**vetustus**, old  
**vibrans**, changing  
**videor**, to seem  
**vigens**, growing  
**villosulus**, somewhat woolly  
**villus**, i, m., a hairy covering  
**vinarius**, of wine  
**vineus**, of or belonging to wine  
**vinum**, i, n., wine  
**violaceus**, violet  
**violascens**, turning violet  
**virens**, becoming green  
**virgatus**, rod-shaped  
**viridarium**, i, n., greenhouse  
**virgultum**, i, n., bush, copse  
**viridifuscus**, greenish brown  
**viridulus**, greenish  
**viscidulus**, viscid, somewhat sticky  
**visibilis**, visible  
**visus**, seen  
**vitellinus**, yellow  
**vitreus**, glassy  
**vivens**, living  
**vividus**, vivid  
**vivus**, alive  
**vix**, hardly

**volva**, ae, f., a cup-like sheath at the base of a stem  
**volvaceus**, with a volva  
**volvatus**, with a volva  
**vulgatus**, common  
**vulgo**, commonly  
**vulpinus**, of a fox

## X

**xylogenus**, xylogenous, growing on wood  
**xylophilus**, growing on wood

## Z

**zona**, ae, f., a zone  
**zonula**, ae, f., a little zone  
**zoogenus**, on animals  
**zoogonid**, a motile propagative cell  
**zoospore**, ae, f., zoospore  
**zoosporangium**, ii, n., zoosporangium  
**zoosporiferus**, producing zoospores  
**zygosporiacus**, pertaining to a zygospore  
**zygosporous**, with resting spores formed by the conjugation of similar sex cells  
**zymogenus**, ferment-producing



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